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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIII.—NO. 6. THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHINA'S HOMAGE TO THE DOWAGER.

Empress to Celebrate Seventieth Birthday with the Greatest Splendor Ever Known in Empire.

ART AUCTIONS IN PEKIN.

Treasures Brought from Ancient Province of Shansi Eagerly Sought by Connoisseurs.

[BY ELIZA R. SCIDMORE.]

PEKIN, Nov. 30.—The empress dowager will celebrate her sixty-ninth birthday quietly this year at her palace in the suburbs. Next year there will be the great celebration when she has completed her three score and ten. This year the presents will be legion, but tempered in splendor, in order that they may be surpassed in 1904. There will be a week of theatrical performances and feasting.

Her majesty has just reprimanded one of the imperial princes for luxury and extravagant living in these trying times. The members of the diplomatic corps will be received and entertained on one day at the theatrical performances, and all will be merry as befits a court dancing on the edge of a volcano.

The diplomatic colony may well look forward to these imperial festivals, when there is involved the long, slow ride of seven miles to the suburban palace, for, whenever there is an audience on at the summer residence of the court a dust storm arises and attendance is a penance. Women must go swathed in dustproof wrappings. Men ride out, and, after the brisk canter, dress there for the state ceremony, the German minister hiring a house for that purpose close by the park gate.

It is already known that the viceroy of the province is offering seventeen automobiles as his birthday gift. Two cars are yellow for sovereign use and fifteen red charrettes will carry princes, princesses, and lesser folk, six in each vehicle. The one automobile in use within the suburban park has been such a delight that the emperor has decided on rapid transit for the whole court. Good roads must follow. After the birthday parties the court comes into town, and all attendance at court festivities is less trying to the foreign colony.

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There is a sharp frost and ice forms each night now, the north wind has a cutting edge to it that pierces through heavy wraps, and the Chinese prophecy of an early and a severe winter has every promise of coming true. All the signs of the season are apparent, and in a fortnight winter may be here in earnest. At Newchwang, where the climate is more severe, snow has fallen, the Liao river next closes with ice, and then the Pei-ho, and only the constant services of the ice breaker keep even Daliny an open port.

The Shansi merchants, too, have arrived and begun their autumn sales at a Chinese inn in the Dog Tail road outside the Chienmen gate. It has amused me not a little to give first information of this unique art sale to three connoisseurs, who have lived fifteen, eight, and three years respectively in Pekin. Each one had remarked upon their intimacy with every curio shop and its contents, but not one of them had seen the emperor's mosquito net, nor yet the great porcelain screen. The latter is a sixteen paneled arrangement, with a continuous mountain landscape in blue and white runs across the series of porcelain panels that are all of three feet in height, with two series of floriated panels below them, all set in an elaborately carved black wood mounting. The porcelain panels are the best of the Yungcheng period, a blue as intense and so brilliant that it fairly takes one's breath away, and the whole screen stands over seven feet high and stretches across the side of a room, blinding one to all else he may see the same day.

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Such a splendid screen has never dazzled my eyes before, and it came, like all the ultimate treasures of Pekin, from Shansi, that mountain province where the Suug emperors had their northern capital, is a place of great wealth. All the bankers and financiers in the great commercial centers are Shansi men and treasures pour from it, as old china and mahogany used to come from Maryland and Virginia. There are old families in Shansi, and Shansi men who have made fortunes elsewhere have returned to that fastness to enjoy their last days with their treasures. The two largest curio shops in the Lu li Chang are kept by Shansi men, and they regularly go there in search of old art objects for the Pekin markets.

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The Shansi merchants come down in the fall and their ragged bundles and old boxes are unloaded at the inn in the unfragrant alley. The street door and the kitchen fill one end of the long quadrangle, a storehouse or godome is at the opposite end, and the other sides are taken up with the guest rooms. The merchants sleep on the kang at night with their treasures on shelves, tables, and cabinets all around them, and by day roll up their bedding and make room for more objects on the great terrace or shelf.

Each room is a curio shop, crammed with things more or less desirable, with prices that fluctuate with the appearance of each customer.

A continuous auction goes on in the open court each morning and afternoon, and all the curio shopkeepers and peddlers who come to one's doorstep daily are to be met on the alert for finds.

A sort of tribune or balcony of rough boards is built across one doorway, and over the top of it the articles to be sold are handed down to the auctioneer. A blue and white vase appears from within, is flourished in air for a minute, and handed down to the auctioneer-owner. No voice is raised, no bids are heard, but a wild struggle goes on around the man who holds the vase in one hand and seems trying to save himself and his treasure from the mob. The crowd sways this way and that way, but there are no angry words. All is eager, pleased excitement in this quiet struggle for the football.

At last a voice cries out: "Four hundred taels!" and a panting man, with cap awry and clothing half off his shoulders, emerges with the hawthorn beauty clasped lovingly in both arms. The bidding has all been up the sleeve of the auctioneer, the bidders guessing one or five fingers, and by recognized combinations and grips on hand, wrist, and elbow indicating their prices. For this reason there was the struggle around the object that seemed to imperil him and the treasure, and one might expect that sprains

(Continued on page 3, column 6.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904.

THE WEATHER—
Partly cloudy and warmer, with increasing southwest winds Thursday, Friday fair with westerly winds.
Wind, S. W., max. 34, at 9:20 p. m.
Temperature, max., 30; min., 22.
Sunrise, 7:20; sunset, 4:34. Moonrise, 10:18 p. m.

IROQUOIS THEATER DISASTER:—
Total lack of supervision over fire escapes, fire appliances and exits admitted to Fire Inspector Fulkerson by Harry J. Powers, Will J. Davis, and Thomas Noonan, managers of the Iroquois. **Page 1.**

Coroner's inquest will begin at 9:30 a. m. today in city council chamber; death list reduced to 565, because of shifting bodies between morgues. **Page 2.**

Memorial resolutions and roster of dead including 33 teachers and 96 pupils read by board of education in four minutes; session 19 minutes long. **Page 3.**

Sole exit from third and fourth floors of children's ward at Cook county hospital is by one narrow wooden stairway; ward crowded with patients. **Page 2.**

Work by aldermanic committee indicates fireproof exits will be required from each floor to street and removal of seats from many non-fireproof houses. **Page 2.**

Top gallery of two Philadelphia theaters owned by Nixon & Zimmerman closed by mayor; changes ordered at two others; New York theaters safe. **Page 3.**

Coliseum, where republican national convention will be held, closed by building commissioner's orders for alleged violation of law; churches next. **Page 2.**

FOREIGN:—
War between Japan and Russia cannot be delayed much longer; latter's fleet has sailed from Vladivostok; marines landed to protect Russia's Corean legation. **Page 1.**

Chinese empress' sixty-ninth birthday will be celebrated this year with week's theatrical performances and feast; seventeen automobiles one gift. **Page 1.**

Forty-three persons killed by boiler explosion on British cruiser Wallaroo, near Sydney, Australia. **Page 1.**

Gen. Monplaisir's son and accomplice killed in revolt against President Nord of Hayti during his absence from Port au Prince; chaos in San Domingo. **Page 4.**

St. Petersburg public hourly expects news of fight resulting from Japanese troops landing in Corea; intimation clear demands cannot be granted. **Page 3.**

LOCAL:—
Supt. Thomas A. Ryan of city water department missing and alleged forgeries of employés' salary assignments totaling $2,325 discovered; payments protested. **Page 1.**

Prof. George E. Vincent of University of Chicago, in address to Isaiah Woman's club, declared prices are lowered and insanity prevented by fashions. **Page 1.**

Union Traction company's ninety-nine year claims will be heard by Judge Grosscup alone, in Chicago, next month; Washington hearing refused. **Page 10.**

Herbert J. Croft, 296 Thirty-eighth street, committed suicide by shooting, after Frank J. Croft, his twin brother, and also suicide, died in his arms. **Page 5.**

Court's right to compel acceptance of juror who believes prisoner is guilty is problem of car barn bandits' trial; only one of twelve had no opinion. **Page 14.**

Prof. John Dewey of University of Chicago in magazine article calls public schools undemocratic, teachers powerless, and superintendents autocratic. **Page 7.**

Policeman Casselman of Cragin detailed to aid aldermanic graft inquiry, accused before trial board of accepting money for dropping false charges he had made. **Page 14.**

Lorimer will go down with Yates if latter loses in Illinois gubernatorial fight, according to one of Yates' managers; Lorimer pledged to support him. **Page 5.**

Real estate board's annual banquet abandoned in respect for Iroquois victims; aldermen attacked for trying to make water taxes a property lien. **Page 13.**

Iroquois theater, civic beauty, and tunnel lowering discussed at Federation of Local Improvement clubs' meeting; pay roll stuffing debate headed off. **Page 5.**

David Freedman held up by two young robbers in sixteenth floor office of Masonic temple, locked in wardrobe, and $3,800 and jewelry worth $400 stolen. **Page 5.**

City's funds slightly reduced from 1903 by apportionment of 5 per cent levy, announced by county clerk. **Page 5.**

WASHINGTON:—
Chicago strongly favored for democratic national convention; no other city seriously mentioned; decision will be made next Wednesday; bill for national judicial code introduced by Warner. **Page 4.**

Gen. Bliss' testimony at Gen. Leonard Wood hearing, just made public, shows silver service for latter was admitted free on request from Havana palace. **Page 4.**

Tilt over postoffice scandal resulted in senate on discussion of Carmack's motion that papers bearing on inquiry be submitted by postmaster general. **Page 4.**

DOMESTIC:—
Seventeen killed and twenty-four injured by collision of Rock Island passenger and freight train near Topeka, Kas.; mistaking of number responsible. **Page 5.**

Government agents at Salt Lake City unable to locate Perry S. Heath, wanted as witness in postal fraud trials; he left several weeks ago. **Page 4.**

Lillian Nordica will sail for Europe tomorrow; mysterious threats against her largely responsible; plans for her American concert tour abandoned. **Page 5.**

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Chicago building engineers' strike marked by futile effort to call out engine room employés of hotels; warrants issued charging they are unlicensed. **Page 5.**

Stock, grain, and cotton markets excited by war scare and Steel dividend reduction; stocks and cotton fell, while grain advanced; easy money no attraction. **Page 3.**

E. H. Harriman probably will be elected president of Union Pacific railroad today by directors at New York; control of Erie reported acquired by him. **Page 13.**

SPORTING:—
Amateur Driving club's plea for admission fee at its meetings refused by National and American associations' committee; wind shields next up. **Page 8.**

Match for white lightweight championship arranged at San Francisco (Cal.) between Willie Britt and "Young" Corbett; Britt's terms accepted. **Page 8.**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
COPENH'G'N	Hellig Olav	Aurania
FIUME		
GLASGOW	Hibernian	
HAMBURG	Assyria	
HAMBURG	Caledonia	
HAMBURG	Pallanza	
LIVERPOOL	Parisian	
LIVERPOOL	Tauric	
LIZARD		
LONDON	Columbian	Belgravia
MANCHEST'R	Iberian	
NEW YORK	Guernsey	Majestic
NEW YORK	Carpathia	
NEW YORK	Vidar	
NEW YORK	Victorian	
NEW YORK	Parisian	
QUEENST'WN	Saxonia	Deutschland
S'THAMPTON		Prinz Iand
LIVERPOOL		Aurania
NAPLES		
QUEENST'N	Cedric	

RUSSIA AND JAPAN GIRD UP FOR WAR

Both Powers No Longer Hesitate to Show Fear That Peace Terms Are Impossible.

HUGE FLEETS MOVING.

Final Note of the Czar Is in Tokio and Cabinet Council Is Called in Great Haste.

FAR EAST ON VERGE OF WAR.

LONDON—Events in far east moving rapidly toward war. Japan believed to have received Russia's reply and redoubles war preparations. Russian squadron to intercept warships bought at Genoa by Japan. British cabinet called in hurried session. British press sounds note of alarm.

TOKIO—Believed in Japanese capital that Russia's latest reply has been received and that further negotiations are possible; high Japanese official reviews issues between two nations.

ST. PETERSBURG—Hope for peace sinks to zero mark; semi-official organ declares if peace is not reached it will be all the fault of Japan, as Japanese proposals are impossible.

COREA—Russian marines land at Chemulpo, but Japanese railroad refuses to transport them to Seoul.

VLADIVOSTOK—Russian squadron sails for unknown destination, believed to have gone to form Port Arthur fleet.

ROME—Japanese minister declares Japan will concentrate 300,000 troops in Manchuria as against Russia's 200,000. Predicts war will last but few weeks.

HONGKONG—Japanese consuls called home. More steamers chartered to transport coal for Japanese navy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 3 a. m.—Events are moving toward war with startling rapidity in the far east. The developments up to this hour this morning indicate that hostilities between Russia and Japan cannot much longer be delayed.

Actual war has not yet, however, been declared by either Russia or Japan, despite the rumors to that effect yesterday and last evening.

Russia's reply to Japan's demands, upon which peace or war depends, has been handed to the government at Tokio, and while its nature is kept secret, Japan's activity in preparing for war has been redoubled.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg assert there is no doubt that Russia's reply intimates in a friendly way that Russia cannot accept Japanese interference.

Russian Fleet on Move.

The Russian fleet has sailed from Vladivostok, and its destination is believed to be Port Arthur.

Russian marines have been landed at Chemulpo, Corea, to protect the Russian legation at Seoul, but while the legation guards of other nations are permitted to proceed to the Corean capital, Japan is preventing the Russians from going there. As Corea is still an independent state, Japan's act is practically an act of war.

Bizerta Fleet May Catch Cruisers.

Russia's Mediterranean fleet, now steaming off Bizerta, has been ordered, according to dispatches to the Daily Mail, to intercept Japanese cruisers purchased from Italy, and to attack them if war is begun.

There is a distinctly anxious feeling all over London and throughout the country today.

One Lone Note of Peace.

The only peaceful note sounding anywhere on the continent this morning is a brief dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Paris Revue Russe, which says:

"The probability of war is decreasing. At the present moment Russia cannot make a casus belli of a temporary landing of Japanese troops at a Corean port with the object of maintaining order."

Activity in Two Capitals.

There are two indications this morning that something definite is about to develop in the far eastern crisis.

The first of these indications, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is that an urgency meeting of the Japanese cabinet has been called for today, and the second is that the members of the British cabinet have been notified to assemble on Saturday.

The meeting of the Japanese cabinet has almost certainly been called for the purpose of considering the reply of Russia to the last Japanese note, and it is equally certain that the meeting of the British cabinet will be for the purpose of discussing the attitude of Great Britain in the light of the Russian reply.

This question is beginning to be most anxiously discussed by the British press.

Fear for England's Position.

Editorials in this morning's papers are almost unanimous in admitting that even if the war should be confined to Rusia and Japan, Great Britain cannot possibly see Japan crushed, and that, although not called upon to interfere by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and that while hostilities may be confined to the two nations, yet in the event of Japan suffering a great naval defeat Great Britain would be almost compelled to go to her assistance.

"Thus," as the Daily Telegraph observes, "the cabinet will be called upon to discuss not only the nature of the obligations arising out of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but also the limits of British neutrality in the event of a Russo-Japanese war."

Some of the papers, apparently doubting, from the record of the present government, its ability to deal with such a difficult situation, urge that a plain indication of Great Britain's intentions would be most effective in averting war.

Asks if Government Is Ready.

The Morning Post asks: "What has the government done by way of preparation for a war on a great scale in 1904?"

The Daily Mail wants Russia notified that, "under no circumstances will Great Britain permit the Russian Black sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles" and urges the admiralty to "see that the navy is quite ready for emergencies."

Baron Hayashi Touches Point.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, in an interview published this morning, makes an interesting reference to the report from St. Petersburg that peace is likely to be settled by the Russian Christmas.

The minister said: "That implies the belief, according to Russian expectation, that Japan

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

"LOOK OUT, MR. GORMAN, THAT'S A DANGEROUS WEAPON FOR THOSE BEHIND IT."

ALL TIED BY FADS.

No One Escapes Fashion's Shackles, Prof. Vincent Declares.

TELLS THE CLUB WOMEN.

Painted Rolling Pins and Croquet Leave Impress Behind.

"Every one is bound in fashion's shackles; neither man nor woman is free.

"Men who are indifferent to fashion in clothes are victims of fashion in something else."

Thus Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago summarized the philosophy of fads and fashions yesterday to the Isaiah Woman's club. Some of the other phrases he used were:

Fashion helps to prevent social insanity.
The large demand created by epidemics of fashion lowers prices.
Contagion of fashion makes for national unity.
To ignore fashion is to declare oneself an outcast.

George Washington as Example.

In order not to make the women too prominent in his picture of fashion's servitors, Prof. Vincent characterized George Washington's fastidiousness as "a shining example of man's subservience to punctilio."

Not to be too flattering to fashion, the lecturer described the evolution of the dress sleeve from the short puffed sleeve of 1807 until it attained "the size of a dress skirt." and through its changes to the style that now is prevailing.

"It is a tentative psychological theory," he declared, "that only a certain amount of energy can be used and that this is distributed in such a way that what is lost in one direction is made up in another. This seems true of fashion. When all the energy was expended in bustle and crinoline the sleeves suffered. When the sleeves swelled, the bustle and the crinoline disappeared. The sleeve now has started on another mad career, and no man nor woman can tell where it will end."

Tells of Departed Fads.

Prof. Vincent soon abandoned the dress question and talked of fads and fashions of all kinds. To show that they have lived and died he named the following among the departed:

Croquet.	Painted dustpans.
The bicycle.	Painted rolling pins.
Tiddledewinks.	Blue glass treatment.
Figs in the clover.	Ringpong.

Over these the lecturer inscribed the following epitaph:

"They have all left their influence."
Among the living fads he named:
Putting and lofting golf balls.
The high modish handshake.
The Gibson craze in art.
The automobile.
Appendicitis.

Wants Law on Handshaking.

"All of you," urged Prof. Vincent, "probably have experienced the humiliation of trying to shake hands with some modish person who places the hand at an impossible position and waits for you to find it. Congress had enacted a law requiring all railroads to make their train couplers the same altitude. Congress would do an excellent thing if it would fix the height at which persons should shake hands."

"We pick up our notions," explained Prof. Vincent, "in various ways. We get opinions from others—from strong personalities. We assimilate their ideas and accept them as authority. If we know a man to be well dressed by reputation, we observe his dress, regard him as an authority, and imitate him."

The lecturer divided imitation into two classes, "reverential imitation," to express devotion for a leader, and "competitive imitation," expressed in social rivalry. As an example, he pointed to the woman in society who tries to outdo her neighbor in society in prodigality. "This sort has reached such an exaggerated form among savages," declared the speaker, "that parents kill their daughters in babyhood to save her wedding expenses."

The Tribune's Theater Commission.

Messages were received yesterday from the managers of Hopkins' theater and of Cleveland's theater explaining that they had sent acceptances to THE TRIBUNE and that these acceptances must have been delayed in transmission.

The managers of Powers' theater and of the Illinois theater seemed to find no objectionable person in the printed list of the members of the commission and signified to the commission their willingness to throw their houses open to inspection. This means that every theater in Chicago will be inspected by the commission.

The four committees into which the commission was divided at its last meeting will this afternoon present to the full commission their reports on the theaters which were assigned to them.

KEPT FROM WORK BY UNION, MAN IS DRIVEN TO THEFT.

James Howard Accused of Attempting to Take Woman's Pocketbook to Keep Wife and Children from Starving.

Driven out of work by the painters' union, as he alleges, James Howard was unable to buy food, fuel, or clothing for his wife and two children. Desperate from want, according to the police, he attempted to steal a purse from Mrs. Yette Newman Tuesday evening as she was walking in Liberty street, near Maxwell.

Mrs. Newman cried for help, and a policeman nearby arrested Howard, who was taken to the Maxwell street station. He told Capt. Haines his story, and it was learned that the family at 128 String street was destitute. The captain gave the wife aid and is making a further investigation of the case.

"I was forced to get money some way," said Howard. "My wife and children were starving and I was unable to get work. I had been employed as a painter by E. J. Pickett, 185 Dearborn street, but I did not belong to the painters' union, and I was unable to spare the money to join it because my family needed it.

"I was thrown out of work when the union men said they would strike unless I joined the organisation or was discharged. I tried to get work, but wherever I went they asked me if I belonged to the union. They refused to employ me. I wanted to get money so as to pay the initiation fee of the union and be able to work."

CRUISER'S BOILERS BLOW UP: KILL FORTY-THREE PERSONS.

Accident Takes Place on British War Vessel Wallaroo Off Coast of Australia—Vessel Will Arrive in Port Today.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 7, 5 a. m.—Forty-three persons have been killed by the explosion of the boilers on the British cruiser Wallaroo.

The cruiser, which was proceeding to Hobart, signaled Montague island, 230 miles south of Sydney, reporting the disaster, but giving no details. It is returning, and is expected here tomorrow.

The Wallaroo is a third class cruiser of 2,575 tons displacement, used for Australasian trade protection. It was built at Elswick in 1889 at a cost of $580,000. It is equipped with Hawthorn engines of 7,500 horse power. The cruiser carries 20 guns and 218 men. It has a speed of 19 knots. The vessel formerly was named the Persian.

MAN AND CASH GONE

Division Supt. T. A. Ryan of Water Bureau Is Missing.

WAGES OF EMPLOYES LOST.

Salaries Reaching $2,325 May Have Been Collected by Forgery.

In the disappearance of Supt. Thomas A. Ryan of the shutoff division of the city water bureau, prominent in the Eighteenth ward democratic organization, has come to light a scandal involving the alleged forgery of assignments of the salaries of employés of the bureau aggregating $2,325. The assignments which have already been paid by various firms of money leaders are said to have been forged by different persons. At 12½ Warren avenue, Ryan's wife declared her belief that her husband would never return to the city.

The first intimation that an investigation might be required came yesterday when Ryan failed to report for work in the city hall after a short vacation given by Supt. Nourse on Dec. 29. Ryan was not to be found.

Twelve Have Protested.

The pay roll involved in the supposed forgery is that of thirty-one employés of the water bureau who worked under Ryan's direction. Twelve of these have protested against the delivery of their pay under the assignments, which they declare they did not sign. Their names are:

John Kenny.	John Dignan.
James McGrath.	Joseph Levi.
Charles Duffy.	James P. Lynott.
William Roach.	John Casey.
M. Davis.	Nicholas Wardell.
Charles O'Donnell.	S. L. Holbrook.

Other members of the bureau whose pay was assigned without their knowledge have been unwilling to make known their losses. Several visited the office of Powers & Co., money lenders, 92 La Salle street, yesterday, and declared they were willing to go to any lengths to save their chief. One man said he would be willing to mortgage his home to help Ryan—for twenty years a trusted employé of the city.

No Pay Before Christmas.

According to Supt. Nourse, Ryan was the only head of a division in the city hall who did not see that his employés were paid half their December salaries before Christmas, when this was ordered done by the city council. Another feature is the charge made by Clarence A. Powers of Powers & Co. that Ryan assigned his own pay to that firm, receiving money therefor, and then drew part of his pay from the city treasurer.

Ryan is a "sixty day" man, holding his position by virtue of reappointment every sixty days by the department of public works, on authority granted by the civil service commission. An examination for the place was held a year ago, Ryan standing at the head of the list. The candidate second on the list made a fight and tied up the appointment by court proceedings. As no other course was available under civil service the place had to be filled temporarily.

The family of the missing superintendent consists of his wife and three children, one of whom was born on Sunday.

MISSING HEIRESS IS FOUND.

Ethel Rovelle Runs Away from New York Relatives and Is Located in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Ethel Rovelle, the missing New York heiress to $3,000,000, has been found in Mobile. She says she is going to stay hidden from her relatives and is going to marry J. P. Moses, a clothing merchant.

When the young woman disappeared from New York it was reported that her relatives feared that she had been kidnaped.

Incidentally it is stated that the Colorado aunt, from whom it is alleged she inherited her fortune, is not known in Denver.

LEFT TO CHANCE AND SHUT EXITS AT THE IROQUOIS

Management Admits Some Doors Were Locked, Others Bolted and Employes Uninstructed.

1840 PEOPLE IN HOUSE.

W. J. Davis, Harry J. Powers, and Business Manager Thomas Noonan Questioned by Fulkerson.

IROQUOIS FIRE DEVELOPMENTS.

MANAGER NOONAN of the Iroquois testifies before Fire Attorney Fulkerson and admits many doors were locked and exits shut. Says 236 persons were in theater (including thirty employes) not provided with seats at time of fatal matinee. Ignorant of stage conditions.

PART OWNERS Davis and Powers testify to ignorance of provisions in theater for safety of patrons. No instructions to employés.

CORONER'S INQUEST to begin at 9:30 a. m. today in city council chamber. Coroner has official knowledge of 565 deaths from the fire.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE drafting a new ordinance, declares extensive and costly alterations in present theaters will be involved. Fireproof exits from every floor to the street are among the requirements.

CHILDREN'S WARD in third and fourth floors of county hospital discovered to be a fire trap; egress by means of narrow, curving wooden stairs. Strong wire netting tacked over windows.

NUMEROUS public halls closed. Coliseum found to have technical faults; these will soon be repaired and the great hall will be reopened.

SCHOOL BOARD adopts memorial for ninety-six pupils and thirty-eight teachers of the Chicago schools killed in the fire.

Absolute lack of supervision over fire appliances, fire escapes, and exits in the Iroquois theater was admitted yesterday by the managers, Harry J. Powers and Will J. Davis, and the business manager, Thomas Noonan, in an examination by Attorney Monroe Fulkerson, in charge of the city fire department's investigation.

Noonan furnished the most sensational testimony. Assuming responsibility for the management of the employés of the theater, he confessed that he had never instructed the men under him what they should do in case of fire, and had assigned no one to the management of fire apparatus. He admitted that two exits to Randolph street on the ground floor were locked, and that the fire exits to the north, three each from the parquet and first and second balcony floors, were bolted.

Ushers Without Instructions.

Noonan said he had never instructed Dusenberry, the head usher, or the other ushers how loss of life was to be prevented in case of a panic, acting on the presumption that Dusenberry "knew his business." He had never given any instructions to men employed on the stage except Sailer, the fireman.

"I told Sailer to comply with the city ordinances," Noonan said.

Questioned further, Noonan said the operation of the ventilators of the theater was in charge of Dusenberry and that Barnard, the electrician, and the theater's engineer, understood how to operate them.

Knows Nothing of Ventilators.

"My duties were in the auditorium of the theater and the ventilators were worked from the stage," said Dusenberry. The other two men said that they had been given no authority to operate either ventilators or skylights.

This testimony was declared by Attorney Fulkerson to be the most important of all given since the investigation began, as indicating incompetence and negligence.

Reports Number of Tickets Sold.

From Noonan was secured the first exact information as to the number of "standing room" tickets sold on the afternoon of the fire. He said there were ninety-five such admissions to the gallery and twenty-one to the lower floor. Including eighty-eight admitted free and the house employés there were 234 persons unprovided with seats. The number of seats sold was 1,606.

Noonan corroborated testimony given by fifteen other employés of the theater during the day that there had never been a fire drill in the building. Among the employés were many ushers, ranging in age from 15 to 17 years, all of whom admitted that as soon as an alarm of fire was sounded they ran for an exit.

Elmer Lickowitz, 17 years old, said that he was an usher on the first floor near the Randolph street side.

"No one had told me what to do when there was a fire," he said. "As soon as I saw the blaze I ran out the door and didn't go back again."

Gross Neglect, Says Fulkerson.

"Evidence of gross neglect was brought to light today," said Attorney Fulkerson last evening. "Fifteen witnesses who worked on the stage stated they never received any orders from the management as to what to do in case of fire. There never was a fire drill in the theater, nor was any one of the stage hands informed as to the location or use of fire appliances and the operation of the ventilators over the auditorium and stage. Everything which should not have been done was done, apparently, and things which should have been done were left undone."

Testimony of W. J. Davis.

At the opening of the examination Mr. Davis said, in answer to questions, that the Iroquois theater was owned by a corporation of which he was the president, Harry J. Powers the treasurer, and Marc Klaw the secretary. At the time of the fire he was at the funeral of Jerome Sykes, and Business Manager Thomas J. Noonan was in charge of the theater.

The examination by Mr. Fulkerson then continued, as follows:

Q.—Can you give me the seating capacity of that theater? A.—There were 1,602 seats.

Q.—How many tickets were sold at the matinee on Wednesday of last week? A.—Mr. Noonan can tell you that.

Q.—Had you given any orders with reference to placing a fire alarm box in the theater? A.—I had not, that I remember.

Q.—Or placing a portable hand pump upon the stage? A.—I had directed that any apparatus the fireman wanted should be provided as soon as possible.

Q.—Well, you had one fireman, one regular fireman, on the stage, in accordance with

the ordinance of the city, had you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Built by Fuller Company.

Q.—I believe the Fuller Construction company had the contract for the erection of the building? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had you, or have you yet, accepted the building from that company as being completed? A.—Well, I can't say that any final arrangement has been made.

Q.—Did they also have the contract for the skylights over the stage? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did they have the contract for the ventilators which were over the stage, and also the one over the auditorium? A.—I could not say as to that.

Q.—Have you personal knowledge as to the location of the appliances for opening and closing those ventilators? A.—No, sir.

Orders to Employes.

Q.—Did you ever personally give any instructions to the ushers employed there as to what they should do in case of a fire? A.—My instructions were all given to Mr. Dusenberry, the superintendent of the auditorium, who had charge of the ushers.

Q.—Did you give any such instructions to any of the stage carpenters or employés on the stage? A.—I never talked with anybody but the master carpenter.

Q.—Was that building what is commonly known in the building trades as a fireproof building? A.—That was our instructions; that it should be a fireproof building.

Q.—Instructions to whom, your architect? A.—To the architect and builder.

Q.—Were the two skylights over the stage opened or closed at the time the fire occurred? A.—I have no personal knowledge.

Q.—Did you give any orders subsequent to the fire to open up those skylights? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge as to the position or condition of the ventilators in the building at the time of the fire? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Powers Questioned.

Manager Powers was next sworn. He said he was in his office at Powers' theater at the time of the fire and the examination continued:

Q.—And did you assume any management of the Iroquois theater? A.—Yes, in association with Mr. Davis; that is, my position was more in an advisory capacity.

Q.—But your business manager of that particular theater was Mr. Noonan? A.—Mr. Noonan, yes, sir.

Q.—And did you give any orders to any of the employés of that theater except through Mr. Noonan? A.—No, sir; never gave an order except through Mr. Noonan, or, possibly, I gave Mr. Dusenberry an order. That is, before Mr. Dusenberry was engaged I outlined to him in a general way the duties of the superintendent of the auditorium and told him to go and see Mr. Davis and I would confer with Mr. Davis as to engaging him.

Q.—Did you give Mr. Dusenberry any orders as to instructing his ushers what they should do in case of a fire? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you give Mr. Noonan any orders as to what instructions he should give the uniformed fireman there or any of the employés on the stage as to what they should do in case of a fire? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who owned the flood light lamp which was located on the first iron bridge at the south of the stage? A.—The Klaw and Erlanger company, I believe.

Q.—And was operated by one of their employés or one of the theater company's employés? A.—That I do not know. I have a general knowledge of it if you want that. I can tell you what is customary in such cases.

Building Not Yet Accepted.

Q.—That would not matter, unless you have personal knowledge. Had your company received the building from the Fuller Construction company at the time the theater was opened to the public on Nov. 23? A.—Well, that is a question that I could not exactly answer. The theater had been opened, but all the work had not been completed. There was certain work to be done in the offices and around in different places, principally in the office. Now, what constitutes acceptance of the building from the building company, I don't know from a legal standpoint. I know we had not received final statements from them, and that we had not paid them in full.

Q.—Do you know whether or not they had the contract for the building of the skylights over the stage? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Or the ventilators? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you give any orders with reference to opening up those skylights after the fire? A.—I did not.

Noonan Tells About the Theater.

Business Manager Noonan was then questioned. He said that at the time of the fire he was in his office on the second floor. The questioning then continued as follows:

Q.—What was the total number of seats sold, or tickets sold for that occasion? A.—Well, I think I can give you that exactly. The actual seating capacity of the house is 1,602, with the exception of four extra seats in two of the upper boxes.

Q.—That would bring it up as a total number of seats to what? A.—1,606.

Q.—1,606. Now, will you please start with the first floor and go upwards and give the number of seats on each floor? A.—608 seats on the lower floor, 421 on the first balcony, which we call the dress circle, and 447 in the second balcony, which we call balcony. Four lower boxes seating six each, that is twenty-four; two upper boxes seating eight each. That is the entire seating capacity of the theater.

Standing Room Tickets Sold.

Q.—Let us see. Did you answer the question as to the total number of tickets sold? A.—In addition to the seats, which were all sold, there were ninety-five admissions sold in the balcony and twenty-one admissions sold on the lower floor.

Q.—And how many, if any, were sold for the top gallery? A.—Well, that is in the balcony. I referred to that. The admission in the lower floor and the dress circle was the same; the twenty-one would apply to either.

Q.—How many people did you allow to go in there without tickets? A.—Why, I don't believe over eight. There were two ushers from the Illinois, and two employés from Powers' and three from some other theater, and also some members of the Billionaire company, but they went in on passes.

Q.—Now, how many people went in on passes? A.—About eighty.

Q.—Now, how many ushers and other employés were there in the building at the time, exclusive of the stage? A.—Thirty, I should say, including the ushers.

Q.—Had you at any time before this performance sold tickets in excess of the seating capacity of that theater? A.—You mean sold standing room tickets? Yes.

Largest Audience on Thanksgiving.

Q.—Can you tell me the maximum? A.—The maximum house was Thanksgiving night.

Q.—Was it larger on that night than it was at this matinée? A.—O, yes, a great deal larger; in fact, we declined to sell tickets, stopped selling them altogether Thanksgiving night.

Q.—Well, with the exception of Thanksgiving night, what would you say the maximum was? A.—I could not say that. We had two or three Sundays there in the beginning of the engagement, and the opening night, when we had more people in the theater than at this matinée.

Ushers Not Instructed.

Q.—You have charge of Mr. Dusenberry and all the ushers, have you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever give any instructions to either Mr. Dusenberry or the ushers as to what they should do in case of fire? A.—The ushers would be instructed by Mr. Dusenberry. Mr. Dusenberry came to us from the Dearborn theater and was thoroughly familiar with the duties of a theatrical doortender who had charge of the interior of the theater. He had been in the employ of the Dearborn for several years.

Q.—He had? A.—Yes, and was thoroughly familiar with the duties of a superintendent of a theater. Q.—And you just took him at that? A.—I took him on the basis that he knew his business.

Q.—And you never gave any instructions to the ushers of any character, did you? A.—I did not, no.

Q.—Did you ever give any instructions to the stage hands what they should do in case of fire? A.—Yes, we had a city fireman there, Sellers.

City Fireman's Duties.

Q.—You gave instructions to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were they, please? A.—That he should report any infraction of the rules or the city ordinances applying to theaters to me direct. And that he should see that all on the stage attended to their duty in a manner that would comply, or would assure us of a carefulness back there.

Q.—Do you know where the wires or appliances are which operate the ventilators over the stage and those over the auditorium? A.—In the auditorium we have a closed circuit on the ventilator that runs down back of the boxes, back of the frame on the stage, the electric light frame.

Q.—On the south side? A.—On the south side of the theater, yes. That is this, the ventilator—it is a fan—a motor fan. It is up above the auditorium, between the roof of the auditorium proper and the roof of the theater building, the northeast portion of the building, and it is operated on a closed circuit from this switch right between the boxes and the proscenium wall.

Q.—And whose duty was it to have charge of— A.—Mr. Dusenberry had charge of the ventilating of the inside of the theater.

Q.—Where were the appliances for operating the ventilator over the stage? A.—Why, that would have to be asked of Mr. Cummings. He had charge of the stage.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—Why, I do, yes, in a general way; yes.

Q.—Well, whereabouts was it; that is, if you actually know? A.—The wires ran next to the electric light frame to operate those ventilators.

Q.—Right next to the switchboard? A.—Right next to the switchboard, yes.

Q.—Who had charge of the operating of that ventilator? A.—Mr. Cummings, the stage carpenter.

Q.—Now, was that ventilator open at the time of the fire? A.—I could not state that positively myself.

Stage Skylights Open Sometimes.

Q.—Were the skylights over the stage open at the time of the fire? A.—That I could not state, either.

Q.—Had they been opened at any time since the building was opened? A.—O, yes; they were frequently opened during the performances, and, in fact, during most performances they were opened a little bit on account of the complaint of heat from the stage dressing rooms.

Q.—You are talking about the two skylights now over the stage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you operate them from the floor of the stage? A.—Yes; that is, I understood you could.

Q.—Isn't it true that they were blocked with scantlings of wood in the framework in such a manner that you would have to go on the roof in order to open them? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Why, I am not positive. I know we have had leaks in through those skylights during the bad weather. We had to put a tarpaulin up under one of them, so there must have been openings there.

Q.—What orders or directions, if any, had you given with reference to putting an automatic sprinkler system on that stage? A.—Not any. That would not emanate from me at all.

Asked for Fire Alarm Box.

Q.—What orders had you given with reference to placing a fire alarm box on the stage or in the theater? A.—Why, I took that matter up with the department here about a box personally.

Q.—Whom did you see? A.—Why, I came over and spoke to Campion one day about it, about getting a box for the Illinois and the Iroquois some time ago, and I also saw you once in reference to a certificate, in reply to a letter you sent to the Illinois theater. Do you remember saying to me you had not framed a certificate?

Q.—Yes. A.—And when you got it in shape you would communicate with me again?

Q.—Yes, and you got the letter, didn't you? A.—At the Iroquois, no; the Iroquois never had any communication with the department.

Called on Mr. Fulkerson.

Q.—No, the Illinois theater? A.—Yes, I still have the letter and I replied to it in person; I came personally to see you and I spoke to you at the time about the Iroquois.

Q.—You got the certificate, didn't you? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—I sent out a letter to all of you with reference to the certificate, but that was a certificate on another question altogether. A.—I was just about to say that when I spoke to you about the Illinois certificate. I told you I would be coming again soon about the Iroquois, if you remember.

Q.—Yes. A.—Which was about to open then.

Q.—Did you ever speak to me about a fire alarm box? A.—No.

Q.—The electrical department is the one having charge of those matters. Did you speak to them? A.—No; I endeavored to ascertain how we could get a box and I was told we would have to pay for it, and in the rush of opening the Iroquois theater it was postponed, but we intended to equip both theaters with a fire alarm box. I was more than anxious about the Illinois, because—

Q.—Who told you you would have to pay for the box yourself? A.—Somebody here in the city hall, I don't know.

Where the "Standing Room" Is.

Q.—Did you give Dusenberry authority to allow people to use the space back of the seats and between the wall on each floor for standing room purposes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether or not he allowed them to stand there? A.—He did not.

Q.—Where did all these 234 people stand during that performance? A.—Between the seats, the rear row of seats, and the wall, but not in the aisles. They were not allowed to step beyond that back row of seats into the aisles—nobody was.

Q.—But they stood all in back of these seats? You authorized Dusenberry to allow them to stand there, did you? A.—Well, I did not authorize him to. I am not the authority to authorize that.

Q.—Well, you knew that the people were standing there, didn't you? A.—I did—yes, sir.

Q.—The question as to the qualification of the ushers is a matter solely for Mr. Dusenberry or yourself? A.—For Mr. Dusenberry, when he engaged them. Of course, I would come in contact with them more or less, observing what they did and how they did it.

Q.—Did you ever give Mr. Dusenberry any orders or instructions in reference to the manner in which he should have the exits closed or locked? A.—No; he understood that.

Reports of Stage Fireman.

Mr. Rothman—Did Mr. Sallers ever report any infractions of ordinances to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—What ones? A.—Smoking in the dressing room.

Q.—Did he ever make any report about any violations of the city ordinances? A.—Nothing except that smoking.

Mr. Fulkerson—That is prohibited by ordinance, is it? A.—Why, smoking in a theater, I thought, was prohibited, in public places, public gatherings.

Mr. Rothman—Not except it was done in a disorderly manner. Did he ever make any report about any appliances which were required by ordinance not being provided? A.—Why, we had taken up the matter of the appliances which the ordinance required and had purchased a nozzle and some hose, which he tested, and I had arranged to place an additional order with Allen, here on La Salle street, W. D. Allen.

Q.—For what? A.—For more hose.

Q.—Who had charge of the work of decorating and furnishing the theater? A.—Why, that was done under contract with the company; that was before my connection with it.

Draperies Before Exits.

Q.—It is said there were draperies and hangings hung in front of some of the exits so as to conceal them; is that a fact? A.—No, they did not conceal them. They were draped back and fastened, the same as a portiere, with a rope around it.

Q.—Who ordered them placed there? A.—That would come under contract, too, for furnishings. All that was done, of course, during the construction of the theater.

Q.—Did the Fuller company have the contract for the furnishing as well as the building? A.—I think not. Marshall Field & Co. did the furnishing.

Fire Drill Unheard Of.

Q.—Whose business would it be, if anybody's, to drill and instruct the employés what to do in case of a fire? A.—Well, that would be a question. Each department, I presume, would have to be drilled by the head of the department.

Q.—What has been your experience in other theaters where you have worked? Has there been more attention paid in them to that matter than there was here? A.—No.

Q.—What would be your opinion as an experienced theater man; don't you think there should be some one who would have charge of instructing of employés of their duties in case of a fire? A.—Well, I have never heard of such a thing.

Q.—About what to do in case of fire to see that people did not kill each other? A.—Well, I would not care to express an opinion on that at present.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a good idea to have the ushers instructed to repair to the exits and open them at once—all the emergency exits? A.—The ushers know that.

Q.—They are supposed to do that, are they? A.—Yes, sir.

Some Ushers Opened Exits.

Q.—Well, do you know whether the ushers in your theater had been instructed in that particular? A.—I know that they did it, a great many of them.

Q.—That night? A.—I know that one lost his life by staying too long and that the other was seriously burned. Of course that they did it I have only got through hearsay, just the same as you hear people say that they did not do it.

Q.—How much time did Mr. Davis spend at the theater? A.—Why, a good deal.

Q.—Can you tell about how much approximately? A.—I could not say. He would be there at certain times of the day and there at certain times of the evening.

Q.—How much time was Mr. Powers there? A.—Mr. Powers was there almost as much, frequently. You see, his office was right near, and he stepped in and out frequently during the day and evening.

Denies Any Previous Fire.

Q.—Was there ever a fire in that theater before this one in question? A.—No.

Q.—Was there an alarm of fire given there? A.—Not to my knowledge. There was smoke in the theater one day, which was reported here in the city hall. A man next door burned a lot of paper in the alley during a matinée and it got into our ventilators.

Q.—And it caused the men on the stage to think there was a fire? A.—There was some talk back there that there had been a fire in the theater, but there wasn't any fire.

Some Street Doors Locked.

Q.—Do you know how man doors there were locked at the time this fire began? A.—I do not.

Q.—Let us take the street doors first. A.—The street doors were all open, because we were selling tickets in the box office and people coming in and out.

Q.—Take the next row of doors, next to them. A.—Two of them were locked.

Q.—How many were there in all there? A.—Three.

Mr. Rothman—Were they single doors or sets of doors? A.—Three sets of doors, that is, nine doors, but there was only one door of the three locked.

Q.—One door of the three on each side? A.—Locked, yes, sir.

Q.—Were both of the center doors open? A.—Yes.

Q.—And one each of the other two? A.—The west side and the east side.

Q.—Were locked? A.—Yes, sir.

Fire Exits Bolted.

Q.—Then consider the three exits on the north side of the main auditorium, how were they? A.—The alley doors?

Q.—Yes. A.—No locks on them.

Q.—Well, there are iron doors just beyond them, are there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they locked? A.—There are no locks on them.

Q.—Well, there are catches that must be manipulated, are there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, the inside doors there had catches with a long lever, did they not, or handle, that had to be drawn down? A.—Had a little handle and you grabbed it and pushed it down, and it opened the doors, both doors; nothing else held it.

Q.—In order to remove these bolts, the upper and lower bolt from their sockets, so that the door would pass outward and become open, was it not necessary to press down this protruding handle? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Yes, that is it, and as to whether or not these handles were pushed down at the time the fire began, you don't know of your own knowledge? A.—No.

Q.—And are the same appliances on the doors just above these, in the upper gallery? A.—I believe they are the same all through that side.

Q.—Do you know anything about what doors, exits were opened or closed on the south side of the upper galleries, the first and second balconies or galleries? A.—They were all supposed to be open.

Q.—I know, but I am speaking of your own personal knowledge at this particular time? A.—Not at that exact time, no.

Electrician Bernard Questioned.

Electrician Archibald Bernard disavowed all knowledge of fire appliances at the theater. His post, he said, was at the switchboard, where he had several hundred lights to manage. The stage ventilator, he said, was controlled from the side of the stage opposite his post of duty.

WILL MAKE UNIVERSITY SAFE.

Campus Buildings to Be Included in General Inspection by Evanston Authorities.

Members of the board of trustees of the Northwestern university faculty yesterday declared that steps would be taken at once to put every structure in fireproof condition, both in regard to number of exits and fire escapes.

Every building on the campus will be examined by the committee composed of Ald. Charles S. Wallace and N. P. Williams and Fire Marshal Edward Mersch. An inspection was made of the Evanston halls and churches, and a report will be made to the city council recommending many alterations and improvements.

"There undoubtedly is an opportunity for another Iroquois tragedy in the daily chapel service of the university at Lunt library," said Dean Thomas F. Holgate yesterday. "The assembly hall has only two narrow exits and no fire escape. I have written to the business manager and expect steps to be taken at once to equip the building with ample fire escapes."

Old College building is the only building on the campus heated by an interior plant. Its stairways are narrow and there is no fire escape. Fisk hall, where dramatic performances are held, is without asbestos curtain or fire apparatus. University hall has two exits on every floor and is considered safe by the authorities.

The council committee said last evening the Pythian hall must be closed, and others might have to be similarly dealt with. This hall is on the top floor of a four story building. The only exit is by three flights of narrow stairs, and underneath is a paint store.

The trustees of Oak Park have ordered an asbestos curtain put in the Warrington opera house and are inspecting all the churches, hall, hotels, and other public buildings.

KOHL & CASTLE INCORPORATE.

Form Separate Corporation for Each House and Prepare to Raise Money for Remodeling.

Because of the expense which compliance with the present city theater ordinance would entail and anticipating only slight modifications of the order by the city council, Kohl & Castle, owners of the Olympic and Haymarket theaters and the Chicago opera house, incorporated yesterday. If great sums have to be expended in remodeling houses the money will be raised by selling stock.

The Haymarket was incorporated under the name of "The Variety Amusement company"; the Chicago opera house, the "Kohl & Castle Amusement company," and the Olympic under the name "Olympic Amusement company." The capital in each case was $15,000.

The published incorporators in the first case were William W. Freeman, Samuel Bolter, and Frank S. Rivers; in the second, T. J. Carmody, G. E. Hatcher, and Abe Jacobs, and in the third Braham Jacobs, Louis P. Schmitt, and Frederick A. Ackerman. All are employés of the houses.

DELUGE OF SUITS IS WAITING.

Fact Developed by Petitions in the Probate Court in Estates of Iroquois Victims.

Petitions in the estates of Iroquois fire victims yesterday flooded the Probate court and almost swamped Judge Cutting and two assistants under a burden of work. Ordinarily one assistant attends to all original petitions. The day's work developed that many suits for damages will be begun against those found to be responsible for the disaster. In many cases yesterday a right of action for $10,000 was the only estate scheduled by those asking for letters of administration. In other estates the question of priority of death of members of the same family was at issue.

Illinois Man Kills Self.

Kewanee, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—George Perkins, a married man with four children and of a prominent family, committed suicide today by shooting.

CORONER SEEKS SKYLIGHT MEN.

Few Hours Before Inquest Opens He Learns Who Battened Down Ventilators.

INQUISITION IS ON TODAY

Hearing of the 200 Fire Witnesses Will Begin in City Council Chamber.

As a preliminary to the beginning of the coroner's inquest over the bodies of the Iroquois fire victims, which begins this morning in the council chamber, the police at midnight were searching for two men employed by a subcontractor of the Fuller Construction company. The men, according to the information received by the coroner, worked on the roof of the Iroquois theater building and nailed down the skylights above the stage. The men sought are:

W. J. MAHER, 244 South Sawyer avenue.

GEORGE NAGEL, 412 North Ashland avenue.

These men, Coroner Traeger says, will be vital witnesses in connection with the circumstances surrounding the fastening of the skylights.

"If these men," said the coroner, "were employed in the construction of the theater and are the persons who fastened down the skylights, they will be able to furnish strong evidence at the inquisition today. They may be able to explain to the coroner's jury why the ventilators were not released after the theater had been turned over to the owners. I received the information from a private source and immediately acted upon it. I hope to have the men this morning."

The Dead Number 565.

The coroner's official list of dead—for use at the inquest—contains just 565 names. Previous police reports indicating 591 dead are declared now to be inaccurate and due to the shifting of bodies from one morgue to another.

Preparations are complete for the most searching inquiry into the causes of the greatest public calamity that Chicago has ever known. Coroner Traeger will preside over the investigation, State's Attorney Deneen or one of his assistants will be in constant attendance as the coroner's legal representative, and the corporation counsel, the county attorney, a score of lawyers representing private interests, and numerous officials of the fire and police departments will take part in the inquiry.

Jury to Hear 200 Witnesses.

It is estimated that it will require at least six days for the jury to hear the testimony of the 200 or more witnesses who will be called. The jury which will pass upon the evidence and fix the responsibility for the catastrophe is one of the most representative ever impaneled by a coroner. Its membership is as follows:

L. H. MEYER, foreman, 3912 Prairie avenue, secretary Kennedy Furniture company.
GEORGE W. ATKIN, 522 Cuyler street, credit man for Marshall Field & Co.
JOHN FINN, 187 Cass street, salesman for A. H. Revell & Co.
WALTER CLINGMAN, 6117 Monroe avenue, salesman for Tobey Furniture company.
JAMES A. CUMMINGS, 6325 Woodlawn avenue, manager of Browning, King & Co.
DR. PETER BYRNES, 929 Belle Plaine avenue, salesman for Lyon & Healy.

Bodies Already Are Viewed.

The provision of the law that the jury shall view the bodies over which the inquest is held already has been complied with. Coroner Traeger and Deputy Buckley led the jury from morgue to morgue last Thursday to look upon the bodies of the victims. In each morgue the oath was taken by the members of the jury. Almost every day since then the jury has been called to view the bodies of those who died in the hospitals.

Coroner Traeger therefore will enter at once upon the examination of the witnesses to determine the cause of the fire and the responsibility for the loss of life. Technically the inquest will be held over "the body of Miss Mary Edna Torney, 1292 West Adams street, and 564 others." The name of this victim was selected for convenience in establishing the proofs.

Deputy Coroner Buckley knew Miss Torney and arrived on the scene of the fire a few minutes after her body had been carried out. He was able to locate the two policemen who had handled the body. The check to her seat in the theater was found in her clothing.

"Shocks and Injury" Verdict.

Precise evidence can therefore be deduced as to the circumstances of her death, and these circumstances will be interpreted to apply in general to the "564 others." Although some died of asphyxiation, some of burns, and some from concussion, the jury will find that death in each of the 565 cases resulted from "shocks and injury." The jury will sign a separate verdict for each victim.

The first of the 200 witnesses will be the survivors of the audience. Then the ushers, stage hands, orchestra, and actors will be examined. The testimony of Managers Powers and Davis and of Architect Marshall will be reserved for the closing days.

Fulkerson to Give Evidence.

It was decided to call County Attorneys Shepherd and Wilkerson, while Fire Attorney Monroe Fulkerson will be expected to submit a transcript of the evidence obtained in his investigation. Assistant Chief Schuettler will present the evidence secured by the police. Another important witness will be William A. Merriman, western manager of the George A. Fuller company, which constructed the Iroquois theater. Attorney W. J. Hynes will represent Managers Davis and Powers.

Subpœnas were issued by the coroner in the evening for the appearance of the twenty-five members of the orchestra and for that of sixteen survivors of the audience. The coroner will have a supply of "forthwith" subpœnas at the inquest, to be served on additional witnesses whose names may be given in the course of the inquiry. Assistant Chief Schuettler will have a patrol wagon in readiness in which to bring these witnesses to the city hall.

Inquiry Into Death at Exits.

For the task of fixing the responsibility for the great loss of life, State's Attorney Deneen instructed Coroner Traeger to establish the identity, if possible, of some person or persons who died at the end of the passage leading south from the entrance of the second balcony, where the crowd poured out off the escape of hundreds whose bodies were found against the barricaded door. The coroner has succeeded in gathering this evidence.

Mrs. B. K. Strong, 10 Oakland Crescent, and her niece, Vera Strong, of Americus, Ga., died at the foot of the stairway. The story of their death before the locked exit was told to the coroner in the afternoon by James M. Strong, son of the elder victim. Mr. Strong, who is a board of trade clerk, consented to testify.

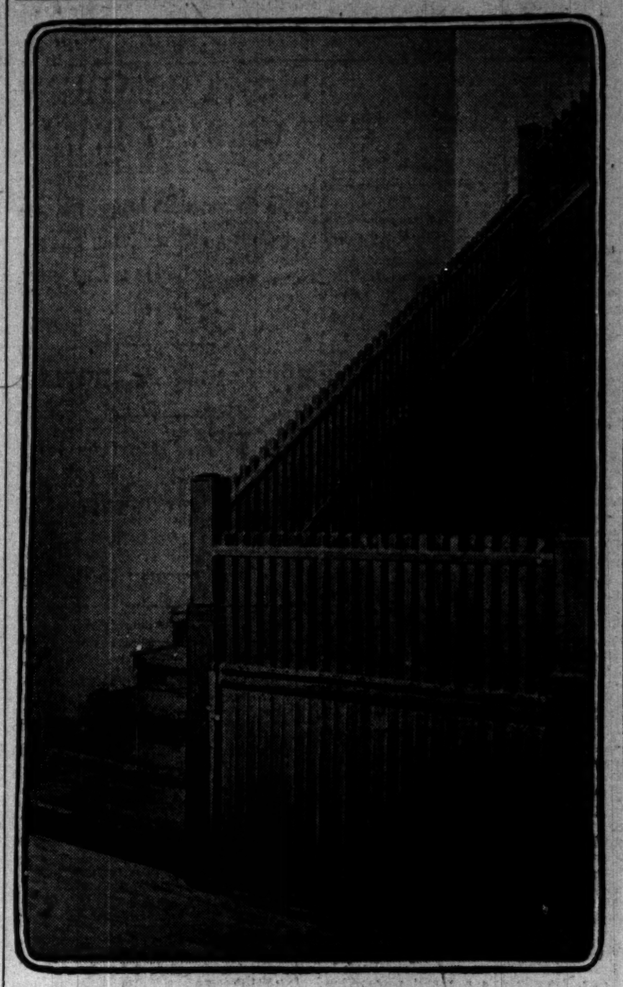
Coroner Traeger also received a telephone message from two women who declared they would appear at the inquest and testify that other exits likewise were locked.

ASKS COYNE TO SPEAK ON FIRE.

Association of Letter Carriers Urges Postmaster to Give Memorial Address Next Sunday.

The National Association of Letter Carriers yesterday asked that Postmaster Coyne deliver a memorial address at their meeting next Saturday, for the installation of officers. The executive board declared the organization had no connection with the Postal Clerks' union, which gave a ball on New Year's eve, despite the fact that all other social events were postponed because of the Iroquois tragedy. The board adopted resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved, and decided to dispense with the entertainment planned to accompany the installation.

WINDING WOODEN STAIRS MAKE FIRETRAP OF CHILDREN'S WARD IN COUNTY HOSPITAL.



The wooden stairway pictured above, leading from the second floor to the children's ward at the county hospital, bends twice before it reaches the floor above. The steps are four feet wide, and there are thirty-one of them from the top to the bottom. A railing of wood, which joins a lath fence at the starting point, protects the staircase. The door which opens from the corridor, swings across the stairway and blocks half of that passage way when it is open.

COLISEUM MADE TO CLOSE

FLAWS ARE FOUND IN 1904 CONVENTION BUILDING.

Formal Notice Is Served on C. F. Gunther, President of the Company — Changes Required in Annex—Senator Hanna Expresses Entire Satisfaction—Many More Public Halls and Lodgerooms Are Affected—Churches to Be Inspected.

The Coliseum, Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, in which the republican national convention of 1904 is to be held, has come under the censure of the building department and yesterday was closed by order of D. E. Stanhope, deputy commissioner. This is the largest assembly hall in the city and the notice to close its doors indicates the sweeping character of the action of the authorities.

The first intimation the Coliseum company received that the building failed to meet the requirements of the department was contained in a notice received late in the day by C. F. Gunther, president of the company, from the deputy.

Changes Needed in Annex.

Stewart Spalding, secretary of the Coliseum company, later made this statement:

"I am satisfied we are all right as to the Coliseum proper, but there may be some technicalities in regard to the annex which we may be called upon to rectify. We shall see that all requirements are met."

Later the matter was investigated by Graeme Stewart, national committeeman from Illinois, and Senator Hanna. Their investigation over, both expressed the opinion that there is no safer building in the world. Mr. Stewart said:

"I feel great personal responsibility in the matter, and if the Coliseum is not a safe building for the convention then there is no such building in the country."

Senator Hanna said: "The convention will be held in Chicago as planned. The Coliseum is one of the finest structures I have ever seen in its provisions for safeguarding life."

Many More Halls Closed.

Many more public halls and lodgerooms yesterday were closed by order of the building department. In some cases the owners invited inspection and voluntarily closed when informed they were violating sections of the building laws. Other halls were closed upon complaint of citizens residing in the neighborhood.

North Side Turner hall, at 257 North Clark street, was allowed to open last night at the urgent request of the turners, who agreed to remove all the scenery, close the balcony, and allow not more than 300 persons to congregate there. The order to open applied only to last night.

The members of the Woodlawn Park club were surprised last night to learn that thier hall also had been closed by order of the building department. This club is frequented by residents of the Woodlawn park district.

List of Places Affected.

A complete list of other halls, lodgerooms, and auditoriums, aside from the theaters, that have been closed and will have to remain closed until they comply with the laws, is as follows:

Fraternity hall, 225 East Sixty-fourth street.
Memorial hall, 354 West Sixty-third street.
Mat Kro's, 756 South Jefferson street.
Currans' hall, 350-52 Blue Island avenue.
Walsh's hall, Noble and Huron streets.
Myers' hall, Forty-third and Emerald avenue.
Lincoln Turner hall, 1351 Diversey boulevard.
Scandia hall, 96-100 West Ohio street.
Aurora hall, Huron and Milwaukee avenue.
Myers' hall, Forty-third street and Emerald avenue.
Burke's hall, 3749 Halsted street.
Cook's hall, 3626-28 South Halsted street.
Liberty hall, 3000 Union avenue.
Priehett hall, 3417-21 South Halsted street.
Maasen's hall, 3714 South Halsted street.
Phœnix hall, 342 Division street.
North Side Turner hall, 257 North Clark street.
Brands' hall, 160-170 North Clark street.
Uhleb's hall, 27-29 North Clark street.
Wellington hall, 70 North Clark street.
Also halls at 420 West Sixty-third street, Sixty-eighth and Yale avenue, 161 West Madison street, 1668 Lincoln avenue; 328 and 1030 West Sixty-third street, 673 Larrabee street, 510 Larrabee street, 400 Irving Park boulevard, 101 West Eighteenth street, 142 West Madison street, 940 West Madison street, 3512 Vincennes avenue, 207 Jackson boulevard, 6737 Wentworth avenue, 3319 Ellis avenue, 3009 South Halsted street, 2234 Monmouth street, 3842 and 3934 State street, 3636 Cottage Grove avenue, 77 Thirty-first street, 3658 Armour avenue, 3700 and 3900 Wentworth avenue, 3566 State street, 1858 West Forty-eighth street, Fifty-third street and Jefferson avenue, and 220 West Twelfth street.

Churches Next on List.

As soon as the inspection of halls has been completed the department will turn its attention to churches, many of which, it is asserted, will be requested to discontinue services until changes have been made.

SICK BABIES IN DANGER.

NO FIRE PROTECTION FOR WARDS IN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden Admits Child Patients Are in Most Dangerous Part of Institution and Only Safety Lies in the Constant Watch—New Building Planned May Be Ready by Next Year, and Until Then the Little Ones Must Take Their Chances.

One narrow, wooden stairway leading from the fourth floor of the children's ward at the Cook County hospital to the third floor, also crowded with babies' beds, and then another single flight of steps—this is the only way down to safety for sick children and their nurses.

There could hardly be a fire in the children's department of the hospital without the consequent death of scores of helpless babies. Warden Happel admitted last evening that it was the most dangerous part of the entire establishment. He declared that only the utmost care and watchfulness was the salvation of the children.

Year More of Constant Peril.

Wooden stairways with railings of wood, floors of the same material, kitchen stoves on every floor with fires of coal, windows covered with heavy wire screens, no elevators, three nurses alone on duty at night, a long separation from the other part of the building—these are some of the conditions that place the lives of the sick children of Cook county in peril. A new building has been planned, but it possibly will be a year before it can be occupied.

"Must the danger continue until then?" is the question visitors have asked.

Wards Filled with Patients.

The children's ward occupies the third and fourth floors of the north wing of the building. The fourth floor really is only an attic. Until four years ago this upper room only had been used as a storeroom. Then the increased demand for rooms and cots for the accommodation of the children became so great that the rubbish was removed and twenty-five beds were put in position.

On the third floor are most of the little patients. The floor space is almost filled with the iron cots and, at this season, almost all are filled. There are rooms for the nurses, a kitchen, storerooms, and in the rear a small porch where the children play in the summer time. This porch is walled in with wire netting nailed or screwed to the posts. A man might be able to tear it away. The netting was placed there to prevent the children from climbing on the railing and falling to the ground, forty feet below.

The second floor is a ward for men. On the first floor is an emergency room. There would be no difficulty in reaching any of the windows on the second floor with ladders.

FOUR STILL ARE UNIDENTIFIED.

Relatives of Missing Persons Will Arrive Today to View Bodies of Fire Victims.

Though partial identification of three was made during the day, the four remaining bodies of Iroquois fire victims were unclaimed last night at the county morgue. Lee Nassauer, 6253 Greenwood avenue, believes two of the bodies are those of his nephews, Kenneth and Joseph Seamon, 347 Taylor street, and he thinks the body of one of the women is that of their mother, Mrs. Nellie Seamon. The husband, Joseph Seamon, is a traveling salesman, and is expected to arrive in Chicago soon. The last address of the family was 347 West Taylor street. John Sheppard of Peoria, Ill., will come to see whether one of the victims was his son Edward, 12 years old, and Mrs. J. W. Kelly, Davenport, Ia., fears her sister-in-law was lost.

IROQUOIS DIRT A PLACER MINE.

Three Wagonloads of Ashes and Rubbish to Be Washed Through a Gold Pan.

Methods of the California placer miner are to be used by the Chicago police in recovering the valuables lost in the rush for safety at the Iroquois theater. Three wagonloads of dirt and ashes taken from the theater floor have been taken under police guard to a basement at Lake street and Fifth avenue. There a placer mining outfit, including sieves and gold pans, is being erected, and today City Custodian Dewitt C. Cregier expects to start a search for valuables among the rubbish. Considerable money was found by the policemen who gathered the dirt to be washed.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR THEATERS.

Aldermen Say Extensive and Costly Alterations Will Be Required.

SOME MAY NEVER REOPEN

Fireproof Exits from Every Floor to Street or Alley Are on the List.

By working rapidly yesterday over the building ordinances the council committee of aldermen and building experts had reached a point last night where they could indicate some of the changes the theaters of Chicago must make before they can reopen.

These changes will not be trivial. They will involve extensive and expensive alterations which will require time.

In view of these facts the aldermen reiterated the statement that many of the theaters probably never will be able to reopen their doors in their present structures.

Fireproof exits must be built from each floor to the street.

Seats must be taken out of many houses which are not fireproof in construction.

Aisles must be widened.

All Must Be Fireproof.

Every theater which may hereafter be built or opened in Chicago must be of fireproof construction, no matter what the seating capacity of the house may be. Moreover, the committee made one class of all places which have movable scenery. All are to be considered as theaters.

What the aldermen and building experts did yesterday was to go over the ordinances with a view to drafting new laws to govern the construction of theaters. So far as the police power of the city is able to cover these points the city will endeavor to force the present theaters to conform to the law as it finally is drawn.

Provisions for the regulation of seats, curtains, rigging, aisles, and exits can be enforced, it is said. Structural changes the council may not be able to force.

New Features Outlined.

With reference to the principal safety provisions, the determination of the committee is to have the following requirements in the new law:

Exits—Two ten foot passageways for each floor of the theater, leading directly to the street or alley, not connected with any other passageway, to be fireproof, one on each side of the auditorium.

Aisles—No aisle to be less than 2 feet 9 inches at its narrowest point.

Seats—There shall be no more than eight seats between aisles.

Rigging loft—To be absolutely incombustible.

Facings—Not necessary to have three when the system of separate fireproof passageways has been provided for each floor.

Curtains—Committee favors steel above asbestos; choice to be determined by an investigation of the working of the former.

Sprinklers—Committee divided; arguments in the devices strengthened by statements of building owners, who assert that fires had been prevented by them.

Contractors Demand Secrecy.

When the aldermen began their session the morning they had with them the building experts selected the day before—J. Wells and E. C. Shankland of THE TRIBUNE commission, Charles W. Gindele, Joseph Falkenau, Louis Sullivan, and Ben Downey. The contractors insisted that the discussions of the committee should be conducted without publicity, and the aldermen finally agreed to this.

The council committee no sooner had been joined by the experts than there was another attempt made to secure for the theaters the privilege of reopening under restrictions before the council has acted on the new law. Arguments were made with some effect with Ald. Mayor said:

"It's up to the mayor. He closed them."

The mayor was sent for and the proposition of reopening was put to him.

"So far as I am concerned, they can't," he said. "If the council wants to suspend the ordinances the theaters may reopen. Otherwise they can't."

First Investigation Today.

Today the first investigation will be made. At 11 o'clock this morning the aldermen and experts will visit the Auditorium to inspect the steel curtain in use there.

The decision as between steel and asbestos curtains rests largely with what the committee can ascertain with regard to those already in use. It is a question depending on the speed with which a metal curtain can be lowered. The record at the Iroquois fire. It visited the ruins in the afternoon. The members are James Kirby of the carpenters, C. M. Rau of the steamfitters, Charles M. Bloomfield of the electrical workers, Thomas Burke of the plumbers, Fred Pouchot of the sheet metal workers, and Thomas Morris. They will offer their services to Mayor Harrison and to Coroner Traeger.

WANT CHORUSES IN A UNION.

Labor Leaders Plan to Organize Girls So They Can Resist Layoff Without Pay.

The idleness of chorus girls in Chicago yesterday excited the pity of labor leaders who decided, to offer the coryphees that panacea for all ills, a trade union charter.

"These girls ought to be aided," declared Frank Thoman of the federation of labor. "Their managers are brutes not to pay them during the lay off," interrupted Miss Sophie Becker, an organizer.

"Let's make them do it," suggested Charles Fieldstack.

The girls themselves had not been seen. The labor men are not sure just where they can be found. The search will begin in the hotels, and then the dancers, ballet girls, and others will be told how a labor union would prevent any layoff without pay.

The Associated Building Trades has appointed a committee to investigate the Iroquois fire. It visited the ruins in the afternoon. The members are James Kirby of the carpenters, C. M. Rau of the steamfitters, Charles M. Bloomfield of the electrical workers, Thomas Burke of the plumbers, Fred Pouchot of the sheet metal workers, and Thomas Morris. They will offer their services to Mayor Harrison and to Coroner Traeger.

BOARD'S TRIBUTE TO SCHOOLS' LOSS.

Adopts Resolutions for Teachers and Children Victims of the Fire.

LONG ROSTER IS READ.

Memorial Meeting Is Called in the Normal Next Saturday Morning.

It took the board of education four minutes longer to read the roster of its dead and adopt memorial resolutions than it required for the Iroquois fire to snuff out 585 lives.

At 8 o'clock last evening Vice President Charles A. Plamondon, whose daughter narrowly escaped the flames, convened the board. At 8:19 o'clock came the adjournment.

Secretary Lewis E. Larson read a report from Supt. Edwin G. Cooley containing the names of the public school teachers and pupils who perished in the fire. There were 134 names on the roster—38 teachers and 96 pupils.

Two nephews and a niece of Trustee John F. Wolff—Frank and Willie Garn and Harriett Wolff—were among the number. There was silence while the list was read.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

Trustee Clayton Mark, whose daughter was among those that escaped from the theater, offered the following memorial, which had been prepared by the special committee, consisting of Trustees Mark, Tilden, and Rowland, and Supt. Cooley:

The city of Chicago has been visited by many terrible fires, but by none so terrible as the fire in the Iroquois theater Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, 1903. In one brief quarter of an hour, in one small room, three times as many lives were lost as in the great conflagration of 1871. Among the dead are many teachers and pupils of the schools of Chicago. Thirty-eight teachers and ninety-six pupils perished, and every one connected with the schools mourns the loss of friend or relative.

The board of education, although realizing that it cannot estimate its loss, and that no words can bring comfort to the bereaved homes of Chicago, desires to express its profound sympathy with the families and friends of the teachers and pupils whose lives were sacrificed.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Sympathy for Trustee Wolff.

Political differences in the school board were swept aside and Trustee Rowland offered the following resolution of sympathy for Trustee Wolff, his antagonist on the board:

Whereas, In the terrible calamity that desolated the homes of so many of our citizens last week, the family of a member of this board, John F. Wolff, has been stricken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this board extend to him in this sad bereavement their sympathy and condolence.

This resolution also was adopted by a standing vote. Mrs. O'Keeffe offered resolutions which were adopted, providing for a memorial meeting to be held in the hall of the Normal Practice school next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and authorizing Supt. Cooley to have the resolutions adopted by the board, together with the names of the teachers and pupils who lost their lives in the fire, suitably printed for presentation to their nearest surviving relatives, and also authorizing him to publish them in the next issue of the board of education bulletin. The memorial meeting will be addressed by representatives of the board of education, the superintendents, the principals, and the teachers.

Roster Is a Long One.

Following is a complete list of the teachers and pupils who perished in the Iroquois fire:

PRINCIPAL.

Fort Dean

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

Mayo, Emma D. — Strawbridge, Mrs. M. A.
Dreher, Herman O.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER.

Hill, Lucy Abigail.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

Brewster, Julia. — Meagher, Maria T.,
Child, Agnes H., — Mitchell, Dora A.,
Cooke, ——— — Millis, Mrs. Pearl M.,
Crocker, Melissa J. — Owens, Amy,
Dickie, Edith. — Radcliffe, Annie,
Dodge, Belle Sabina, — Reidy, Annie T.,
Fitz, Ella M. — Rogers, Rose E.,
Falkenstein, Gertrude R. — Sayre, Carrie A.,
Geary, Pauline A., — Schaffner, Minnie H.,
Gunderson, Alma E. — Tobias, Florence,
Hopkins, Adeline J. C., — Torney, Mary Edna,
Kennedy, Agnes R., — Tuttle, Grace,
Lamson, Frances E. — White, Florence O.,
Lawrence, Ella Wardley, — Wild, Rita,
Lehman, Frances M., — Zimmerman, Elizabeth F.
Livingstone, Daisy E.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.

Harbaugh, Mary E., — Holton, Alice.

CADET.

Ringle, Susan M.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.

Bagley, Helen. — Martin, Harold.
Bell, Adelaide. — McCaughan, Helen.
Bolter, Glenn. — Olsen, Elmer.
Bickford, Helen. — Oxname, Florence.
Burns, Cecelia. — Peck, Ethel W.
Cummings, Irene, — Pond, Raymond L.
Curry, Helen. — Power, Lilly M.
Dorr, Florence B. — Reynolds, Dora L.
Eisner, Rose. — Schmidt, Rosamond.
Fowler, Elva. — Spencer, Josephine.
Frederickson, Ella. — Weiskopf, Irma.
Gerard, Helen. — Winder, Paul W.
Gerard, Viva R.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS.

Alexander, Mabel. — Ernst, Rosa.
Bauer, Ethel. — Frady, Leon.
Beck, Olga. — Garn, Frank.
Bell, Victor. — Garn, Willie.
Bloch, Arthur. — Greenwald, Le Roy.
Bloch, Elisabeth. — Gudehus, Sophie.
Bonnell, Margaret. — Guerrero, Jennie.
Bowen, J. Vinton. — Henning, James.
Brown, Norman. — Hennessy, William.
Brown, Vernon. — Hippach, Robert.
Burns, Edna. — Hire, Eva.
Burns, Taylor. — Holst, Alan.
Cahnrath, Natalie. — Holst, Amy.
Cain, William. — Holst, Gertrude.
Cleveland, Leigh. — Pilat, Josephine.
Coil, Donald. — Pond, Helen.
Coil, Dwight. — Regensburg, Hazel.
Coil, Helen. — Reiss, Erna.
Coil, Vernon. — Reiss, Ernest.
Cooke, Lola. — Reynolds, Josephine.
Cross, Josephine. — Rimes, Martin.
Cross, Laura. — Rimes, Myron.
Cross, Matilda. — Rothe, Lillian.
Dannenberger, Dorothy. — Schreiner, Arlina.
Dannenberger, Wallace. — Secrist, June.
Dickie, Carolina A., — Shabad, Myrtle.
Dickie, Edith. — Shabad, Theodore.
Dickie, Robert B. — Schonbeck, Mabel.
Dodge, Lawrence, — Specht, Eva.
Ehler, Willard. — Squire, Olive.
Elsner, De Witt. — Schwartz, Irene.
Fowler, Amelia. — Taylor, Reine.
Fisher, Marion. — Thomas, Remington.
Frank, Harold. — Wells, Donald C.,
Frank, Willis. — Wolff, Harriet.
Fuhrer, Hewitt. — Wunderlich, Helen.

DOG BREAKS UP A HAPPY HOME.

Hempstead, N. Y., Man Drives Wife from Home Because She Objects to His Canine Friend.

Hempstead, N. Y., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—

"Love me, love my dog,"
Says Mrs. Harvey Smith,
Makes matrimonial joy
A figment and a myth.

Her husband vowed their bed
Should hold his favored pup;
She said if that were so
She guessed she would sit up.

Then Harvey, 'tis alleged,
Struck her with books and chairs
And otherwise caressed
Her, till she fled upstairs.

Now Harvey is in jail,
And she has gone to "ma"—
The dog is yet at large.
For it escapes the law.

Sensation in this town—
The Smiths are very rich;
Society is strung
Up to the highest pitch.

The lady, it is said,
Will break the marriage bond.
Of course, this heroine
Is pretty, and a blonde.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN HIT.

PART OWNERS OF IROQUOIS IN TROUBLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mayor Weaver of That City Orders Firm to Close Top Galleries of Chestnut Street Theater and Chestnut Street Opera House—Also Directs That Many Seats Be Removed—National Playhouse Gallery Shut—Crusade Against Dangerous Structures.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.—Nixon & Zimmerman, the theatrical firm of this city which has a one-third interest in the Iroquois theater of Chicago, has been ordered by Mayor Weaver, on recommendation of his commission of experts, to close the top galleries of the Chestnut Street theater and the Chestnut Street opera house, which structures are owned by that firm. In addition to this the three last rows of seats on each side of the balcony and the last four rows in the rear of the same balcony of the Chestnut Street opera house have been ordered taken out. The Chestnut Street theater has three galleries.

At the Star theater the stage ends of the balcony on both sides were ordered closed and the entrances are to be put in proper condition and the fire escapes made good. The gallery of the National theater also was closed.

Mayor Weaver also notified theatrical managers that hereafter they will be permitted to sell only as many tickets as there are seats in the theater. No standing room admission is to be allowed. Other recommendations made by the committee and ordered by the mayor today were the closing of the balcony and gallery of the Arch Street theater and the removal of seats in Keith's Bijou theater.

Curtains Stand Fire Test.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—The asbestos curtains of all the St. Louis theaters were tested by fire today and all stood the test. Building Commissioner Heimburger applied the test with a painter's "blow pipe" hand furnace, subjecting each curtain to the fire for from one to four minutes. The intense flame caused each curtain to glow with a red spot, but the fabric did not burn. Where objection was made to certain features that should be made fireproof the managers of theaters quickly agreed to make the change. Assistant Building Commissioner Smith today began a systematic inspection of all the public school buildings.

Omaha Closes One Hall.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 6.—On an order of the mayor, Chief of Police Donahue today closed Washington hall theater during a performance, and cleared the auditorium of several hundred people.

The building inspector had declared the building unsafe in case of fire, and the mayor issued an order to close it forthwith. Other theaters have been ordered to comply with city ordinances at once.

Theaters Safe in New York.

New York, Jan. 6.—The inspectors sent out by Building Commissioner Thompson to look into the condition of the theaters of the city reported that they had inspected fifty of the sixty-three places of amusement in New York today and had not found a theater in which there were violations of the building code of sufficient importance to warrant closing orders.

Will Call Massmeetings.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6.—Many schoolhouses in the city are without fire escapes, and massmeetings will be called to demand that the structures be made safe.

LEAP YEAR PARTIES HELD BY MAIDS IN MANY STATES.

Girls of the Old Dominion and Those of the Middle and Far West All Indulge in Special Privilege.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—
There is a sound of revelry tonight
The Old Dominion's chivalry is here—
The ladies, to the gentlemen's delight,
Are entertaining them a la leap year.
Eyes flash to eyes, as Byron said somewhere,
The message that a fair one would propose—
A wave of whispered "yes" 'es freights the air,
And no one has recorded any "no" 'es.

Steubenville, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—
The leap year ball is in full swing,
The girls assert that they don't care
When some coy, husky, six foot thing
"This is so sudden!" will declare.
Again some deep bass voice is heard
To murmur: "Ah, I must say no.
It is an honor you've conferred—
I'll be a brother to you, though."

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—
The leap year ball is pleasing all
The transient residents;
Each plaintiff fair, with girlish air,
Her compliments presents.
She whispers low: "Dear John," or "Joe"
(Just as the case may be),
"Tell me, my pet, now won't you get
Your next divorce from me?"

Beanblossom, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—
Eliza Ann Fadoogus is the hostess for tonight.
It is a leap year party honoring Lycurgus White.
The courtship of the couple has been pondering by this burg
For four long years, and every one has found some fault with 'Curg.
He's beaud her Sunday evenings, and on Monday night as well,
Also on Tuesday, Wednesday, and on Thursday, truth to tell;
And Friday night he'd spark her, with his glad to see you grin,
And Saturdays, of evenings, he would "kind o' happen in."
But somehow, 'Curg has never had the courage yet to "pop,"
And people kind of wondered if some time he wouldn't stop.
Eliza Ann Fadoogus is the hostess for tonight;
It is a leap year party—and the only guest is White.

MONOLOGUE MAN IS MARRIED.

Performers United in the Sherman House Parlors with Abe Jacobs as Best Man.

James J. Morton, a monologist, married Miss Josephine Ainsley of San Francisco in the Sherman house parlors yesterday evening. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. Olsen of San Francisco, and is a vaudeville artiste. The bride was given away by her mother, and Abe Jacobs, manager of the Olympic, was best man.

The burning of the Iroquois was responsible for the wedding of Miss Selma Herman and Henry B. Marks, in Los Angeles, Cal., as the closing of the theaters forced the bride to cancel her theatrical engagements. The wedding day had been set for next May. The couple secretly were married last Sunday.

During a performance in Boston Marks was forced to grab Miss Herman and rush to an opening to prevent her being crushed by a heavy set piece that toppled over. The courtship proceeded as a result of the incident.

LICENSE KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

Confectionery Store Manager Asked to Explain Why He Sells Liquor Without Displaying Paper.

A license officer went yesterday to the confectionery store of Rubel & Allegretti, in the Palmer house block, and asked Mr. Rubel to explain why the firm sold liquors without displaying its license, as required by law. Mr. Rubel declared the sale of intoxicants was small and made only because fatigued women shoppers asked for stimulants. He said the store's rule was to sell no more than two drinks to one person.

Soda fountains will be an object of investigation by the city boiler inspectors if an ordinance to be considered by the judiciary committee tomorrow is passed by the city council.

The boiler inspection department asks authority over all tanks under any kind of pressure.

RUSSIA SAYS SHE RECEDES NO MORE

Declaration in St. Petersburg That Utmost Concessions Have Been Made.

JAPAN MUST BEAR BLAME

Great Enthusiasm Said to Exist Among All Branches of the Russian Service.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
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ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The idea of the possibility of peace has pretty well sunk to zero. The public mind is prepared at any moment to hear of an armed collision arising from the landing of the Japanese troops in Corea to prevent which purpose the fusilier battalion has been dispatched from Vladivostok.

The Novoe Vremya publishes an exceedingly ominous special telegram from Vladivostok, which says, "No threats whatever will cause Russia to recede. No further diplomatic correspondence will be admitted concerning Manchuria.

Corea Only Debatable Point.

"Corea still remains a possibility for reconciling Russian interests with those of Japan without interfering with the rights of the country itself, but what success may be expected from negotiations may be judged from the number of warships at Port Arthur and the troops in Manchuria. There is no doubt the Russian reply intimates in quite a friendly way that this country cannot possibly accept the Japanese pretensions or interference. At the council concerning Manchuria attention was drawn to the menacing attitude of Japan, which, it was stated, was placing immense difficulties in the way of a peaceful solution, so that it was impossible for Russia to recede from her position in the far east, nor can Russia allow Japan to acquire territory in southern Corea, which would thus form a sort of second Dardanelles for Russia, cutting off communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

Responsibility Upon Japan.

"If Japan cannot see the impossibility of such desires on her part being satisfied the responsibility must rest with her. In her reply Russia does not make any demand beyond suggesting a moderation of Japan's attitude, but informs Japan courteously how impossible her suggestions are and the extreme desirability of them not being pushed."

Government agents have approached the Wilson line to know what ships they could charter for the Black sea.

Patriotic Fleet Is Active.

Telegrams from Odessa state great activity reigns among the ships of the patriotic fleet and the Smolenski, St. Petersburg, Jambow, Sevastopol, and Vladimir are busy preparing to start for the far east.

Amid so many startling indications, one striking note of peace is given today by the Japanese minister, Kurino, who, when asked whether they had patched up things, said, "If you will look round you will see nothing has been touched."

Alexieff Organ Defiant.

A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Viceroy Alexieff's organ, the Nova Kraige, as follows: "No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Corea. The interests of Russia and Japan can be reconciled without violating that country's (Corea's) sovereignty. The outcome of the negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and of troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it, and therefore is seeking to render it impossible."

Examining New Warships.

In Genoa active work is being done provisioning and equipping the former Argentine cruisers which have become Japanese under the names of Kasuga and Nisshim. Builders Ansaldo and Armstrong are making every effort to get them ready to sail at an early date. Admirals Mirl and Matsuo and other officers examined the ships and were satisfied with everything. It is stated that Japan is taking measures for the acquisition of four other Argentine ships and that they are being

Russia on Lookout for Ships.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 3 a. m.—The delay in the departure of Russian warships lately assembled at Bizerta, which are destined for the far east, is reported due to the fact that instructions have been received directing them to shadow the Japanese cruisers, Kasaga and Nisshim. The Russian cruiser Aurora left Bizerta for Piraeus, and the Dmitri and Donskoi have gone to Suda bay to await the departure of the Japanese cruisers from Genoa. The Japanese vessels will be followed through the Sues canal if they go that way. The Oslyabya and other vessels of the Russian squadron will remain at Bizerta. Some of these vessels will follow the Japanese cruisers if they sail westward. The purpose in either case is to capture them if war is declared. The Japanese thus will have the alternative of running the gantlet of Russian ships or being bottled up in a neutral port.

Reply Is Now in Tokio.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—It is believed here that the Russian response has been handed to the government, but the secret of its delivery has been jealously guarded and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Komaru called this afternoon upon Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, with whom he remained an hour, and later he visited Premier Kasura, when an extended conference was held.

There is every indication now that further negotiations will take pace, although it is expected that Japan will refuse to transfer the discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if this is proposed.

Status from Japanese Viewpoint.

A high Japanese authority today made the following explanation of the status of the far eastern question:

"The statement that Russia has made concessions to Japan is not exact. On the contrary, Russia, in the month of October, made certain concessions, which were accepted by Japan, and subsequently withdrew them and assumed an attitude which left the Japanese little hope in the way of reaching a satisfactory agreement.

"The Japanese government, confident in the declarations of disinterestedness in Manchuria made by Russia, and recognizing Russia's special interests in that region, wished to regulate, once for all, all questions in the far east in the interest of future peace and tranquility.

Japan's First Proposals.

"To this end Japan made the following proposals:

"1. Russia and Japan should mutually respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea.

"2. To recognize reciprocally—Japan, the special interests of Russia in Manchuria; Russia, the special interests of Japan in Corea.

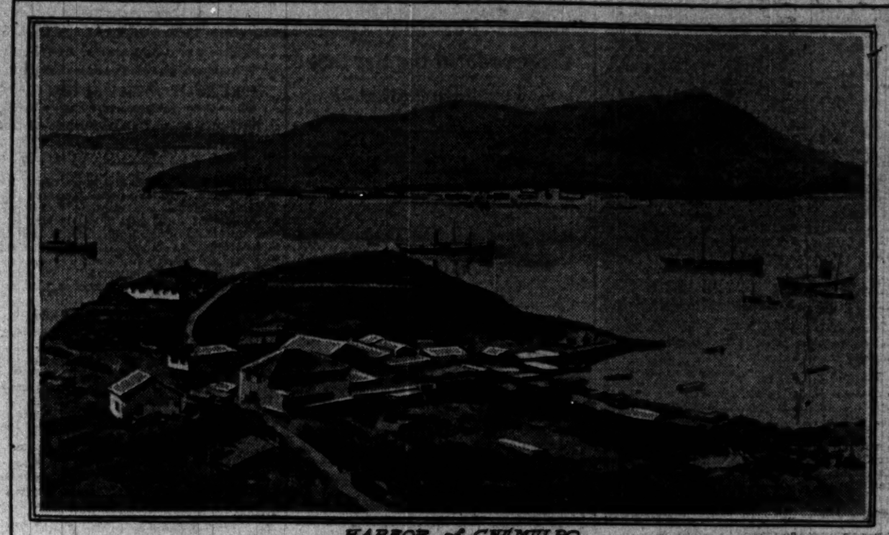
"3. To engage mutually not to infringe—Japan, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Russia in Corea; Russia, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Japan in Manchuria.

"In making the third proposition Japan wished not only to protect her own rights in China and those of Russia in Corea, but to consecrate by the principle of equality of treatment the commercial rights of all nations in Corea and China.

Counter Claim of Russia.

"Russia declined the Japanese propositions and submitted a counter proposition, which contained a clause providing for the creation of a neutral zone extending from the China-Corean frontier to Wongtan on the east and to Pingyang on the west. The zone comprised almost a third of Corea."

PRESENT POINT OF DANGER IN EASTERN SITUATION.



HARBOR of CHEMULPO

READY FOR WAR IN EAST.

BOTH RUSSIA AND JAPAN GIVE UP HOPE OF PEACE.

Fleets on the Move and Most Active Preparations Are Evident on Every Hand—Final Note of the Czar Is in Tokio—Great Britain Alarmed Over Possible Developments—Ships at Hide and Seek Near Genoa—Czar's Legation Guard for Seoul Stopped.

(Continued from first page.)

will give her reply much quicker than the czar's government has been able to do. I notice that when it is Russia's turn to reply the Russian and some European papers are extremely pacific, but directly it devolves upon Japan to answer their tone suddenly becomes pessimistic. This is extremely significant."

Says Reply Is Received.

Bennett Burleigh, in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Tokio, says: "Baron Komura, the foreign minister, called at the Russian legation to see baron von Rosen, who is ill, and had a formal interview with the Russian minister. It is again said that the Russian reply to the last Japanese note is unsatisfactory, and according to Berlin news which has been wired here Russia has consented to the Japanese demands so far as Corea is concerned, but Russia now makes new claims which she desires to negotiate at St. Petersburg.

"An urgency meeting of the Japanese cabinet is summoned for tomorrow.

"A telegram received here states that Admiral Alexieff has now 135,000 troops under his command and that 50,000 more will arrive in the event of war breaking out.

"According to reports from Vladivostok, the Russian cruisers which were there have all sailed."

Peace Rumors Manufactured.

In a dispatch sent at a later hour Burleigh adds: "It is the opinion here that the pacific reports emanating from Berlin and Paris are canards, manufactured expressly in Russia for the purpose of casting odium upon Japan as the party to the dispute which is deliberately provoking war.

"A telegram received by the Jiji from Seoul states that the American minister has informed the Corean government that troops to protect the residents would come to the city. The Coreans officially replied that in case of an emergency arising they would endeavor to secure the safety of all foreigners, and that therefore the landing of men should be avoided. Despite this answer, thirty-three American marines with six officers have arrived at Seoul. British marines are at Chemulpo landing and will follow."

Russian Cruiser Near Coast.

The same correspondent announces that the Russian cruiser Gromoboi is passing the Corean coast. He says he learns that when the torpedo flotilla was placed on a war footing in December a magnificent incident occurred. The naval officers volunteered en masse for that dangerous service, and the Japanese authorities were perplexed at having to exclude so many officers."

The Standard's Tokio correspondent says that the Russian warships which until recently were in Corean waters are returning hastily to Port Arthur. He adds that the fall in stocks continues unchecked.

The Che Foo correspondent of the Morning Post cables orders have been issued to the officials of the Siberian railway that freight trains shall carry only coal for Port Arthur. A strong squadron is moored in the harbor of Port Arthur.

China Turns Toward Japan.

A Pekin telegram states the Chinese government is deaf to persuasions of the Russian minister, who is trying to induce it to send a special commissioner to Port Arthur to negotiate there on the Manchurian question. Moreover, China is pleased with Japan's resolute attitude toward Russia, and has almost decided, in the event of war, that she will be neutral.

Both American and Japanese treaties with China will be ratified, completed, and exchanged in a week. This is regarded as most significant. Commenting on the situation, the Daily Telegraph adds: "All the latest information to hand from Russia confirms the opinion long since held in diplomatic circles that the war party has got the upper hand in court, and that Count Lamsdorff and the foreign officers have practically no voice in the ultimate decision. If such be the case, peace is hopeless."

Sees Way to Keep Peace.

In an article in the Morning Post under the name of Frederick Greenwood an attempt is made to show the way of escape from war. Greenwood says the thirst for Corea is the thirst for conquest. Why, then, may not European nations and America take possession of Corea and declare it under common protection, forbid Russia encroachment in the north and forbid Japanese invasion in the south?

Rice Purchases in Burmah.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent says the Japanese government is reported to have placed heavy orders for rice in Burmah.

Kaiser Pictured as War God.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shimonoseki says the Russians are obtaining coal from the Germans at Kiao Chou. Germans, it is said also, are providing gunners for the Russians. Agents of Admiral Alexieff, it is said, are trying to bribe American and British naval gunners to desert their ships to go to Port Arthur.

Germans are extremely active in the province of Shantung. Thousands of small bronze images of Emperor William as a war god with a sword raised ready to strike have been distributed throughout the province. Some of these have been brought to Shimonoseki. Prince Adalbert, the third son of the kaiser, who is now in Kiao Chou, is reported as predicting that all the province of Shantung will become German. The dispatch adds that the Hongkong and Shanghai bank will take over the Russo-Chinese bank's business in Japan in the event of war.

The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan, presumably for service on board transports, sailed for Japan yesterday. Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govan quietly for Japan a week ago.

One hundred and twenty British naval pensioners and naval reserve men and ten British officers started for Genoa, Italy, today to assist the navigation to the far east of the Japanese warships Kasaga and Nissin, formerly the Moreno and Rivadavia of the Argentine navy.

The St. James Gazette says thirty Americans are among the crews which will take the two vessels to Japan.

It was rumored on the stock exchange late Wednesday afternoon that M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, had been recalled from Nice, where he has been spending a short holiday.

Russian Marines Are Stopped.

SEOUL, Jan. 7.—A Russian legation guard of thirty has been landed at Chemulpo, but the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul. It is reported preparations have been made for the emperor of Corea to find an asylum at the French legation in the event of serious trouble. It is expected that France and Germany will send marines here to guard their legations.

Minister in Rome Confident.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Mr. Ohyama, the Japanese minister, said today that in event of war his country was in a position to rapidly center 300,000 men in Manchuria, while Russia would find difficulty in sending more than 200,000 men.

Minister Ohyama said that the naval forces of Japan were numerically superior to those of Russia and from a military standpoint were worth double.

"If war breaks out," said the minister, "it will last for only a few weeks. I hope for a victory for Japan."

Corean Army in Bad Shape.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the French foreign office from Seoul gives the circumstances leading up to the landing of American marines in Corea. It says:

"The Corean army is seriously disaffected, chiefly because of pay arrears, and is threatening to engage in an outbreak at any moment, although no actual disturbance has occurred up to this time. As a precaution the American minister asked for a marine guard, which was landed.

"Two British warships, two Russian, and one American are in the harbor of Chemulpo. The naval officers say they will remain at Chemulpo until the crisis is over. The Corean authorities admit they cannot answer for the loyalty and discipline of the troops, but the Americans are the only ones thus far considering the landing of marines necessary."

Consul at Hongkong Recalled.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HONGKONG, Jan. 6.—The Japanese consul here suddenly has been called by cable to go to Canton. The vice consul says he was expecting a cable dispatch saying war had been declared.

The principal Japanese coal firm here received a cablegram from headquarters at Moji advising them that war was imminent and several more of their ships had been chartered by the Japanese government. The manager thinks the war between Japan and Russia is inevitable.

More Coal Goes from Cardiff.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CARDIFF, Jan. 6.—Orders have been received for the shipment of 20,000 tons of Welsh steam coal to Hongkong and 33,000 tons to Japan.

Coal Goes from Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6.—The British steamer Knight Errant sailed today with 11,500 tons of steam coal for the Japanese navy at Yokohama.

Lead and Niter for Japan.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer Siberia, which will sail tomorrow for Chinese ports, will carry a quantity of pigiead for Japan and about 29,000 sacks of niter consigned to Hongkong and presumed to be for the manufacture of powder.

The Japanese government has had agents on this coast for some time quietly getting information concerning the purchase and shipment of such supplies as may be needed in the event of war. One agent placed an order for 10,000 tons of hay for the army and part of the order has already been shipped. Options have been placed on additional quantities should they be required. Another Japanese agent closed a contract for 3,000,000 pounds of mess beef.

Beef Via Japan for Russia.

On the steamer Coptic, which sails next week for Nagasaki, go ten carloads of beef for Russia. In the event of peace still prevailing when the Coptic reaches its destination the beef will be transshipped for Vladivostok. If war is declared the beef will, it is expected, be seized by Japan. The local shippers have covered the cargo with a war risk.

On the Siberia there will sail two well known correspondents, Percival Phillipps of the London Daily Express and Capt. L. James of the London Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

People having no false pride, serve Cook's Imperial Champagne at Club and home banquets, entirely through preference.

FORT ON HILL AT CHEMULPO

Chemulpo is the port of Seoul, the capital of Corea, and the starting place of the Japanese railway to the capital. This railway yesterday refused to transport a Russian legation guard of thirty men.

HOMAGE TO THE DOWAGER

EMPRESS TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY WITH GREAT SPLENDOR.

Chinese People Expected to Make the Arrival of Their Aged Ruler at the Age of Three Score and Ten Memorable in the History of the Empire—Art Treasures Brought from Shansi Eagerly Sought by Collectors.

(Continued from first page.)

and fractures would be the daily lot of the auctioneer who lent his hand and arm to the grip of excited bidders.

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"Why don't they put the vase up in plain sight and let the bidders call out loud what they will give?" I asked.

"O! Chinese people get so excite. These fellows all holler so loud; no one hear anything then. Much better sell Shansi fashion—on the quiet, up the sleeve. Always sell horse this fashion, too," said Liu, and the football rusher went on.

A charming little white gallipot went for 8 taels, a porcelain pillow for 16 taels, and then, after the nearest ones had pounded on the boards and tried to peer through the cracks, a really fine sang du boeuf vase rose in sight above the heads of the crowd. There was a shout, a hai-ya! from the appreciative company, and languid merchants in rich clothing, who had been sitting scornfully aloof nursing their hands in their overlapping sleeves, leaped to their feet as if electrified, and were soon in the thick of it. There were grunts and pantings for breath as the bidders pushed the human recorder this way and that way as they gripped their bids into his flesh and bones, and after some exciting minutes of this exciting struggle the cry went up, "Sixteen hundred taels!"

The victor pushed his way out and sat down on a bale of goods, utterly exhausted. He let us see the treasure, take it in our hands, turn it around and around in the sunlight, and reverse it to get all the color effects, and nodded proudly when assured that it was indeed "heavenly, No. 1." Although the original lip having been clipped or broken, it had been sawed off in the neck to make it more comely. Would he take 1,800 taels for it, then? "No, no; my sell t'ree t'ousand taels easy," and, by this sign, there will be no slump in the curio market this season and the quadrupled values will continue.

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The popular fairs and outdoor markets in different quarters of the city are as interesting as they ever were before their temporary interruption in 1900, when the marauding Kansu soldiers and the boxers destroyed right and left, and the foreign troops came and further disarranged the old order. Around the ruined temple of Lung-Fu-Sse there is a busy bird, pigeon, and flower market every two days, and within the sunny old courts all the small traps, toys, ornaments, and notions of Chinese life are spread out.

All the small dealers in snuff bottles, jewelry, and personal ornaments are there, and one may buy jade buckles and pearl rings for hundreds of taels, or glass ones that look like them, for whatever one is green enough to give. German glass in Chinese designs has invaded the jade and jewel market in wholesale quantities within a few years, the clink of this base po-li so telltale that dealers do not keep a grave countenance if one sounds the talisman with an appearance of listening to its ring.

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A decorator or an industrial school designer might equally be bewitched by the cut paper patterns for embroidering the vamps of Chinese shoes and the borders of Chinese dresses. A whole side of a wall covered with blackboards or black cloth was used to display these patterns of thin paper cut in open designs in the purest Chinese style. Flower sprays and geometrical arrangements charmed one with their grace and infinite variety, the admirable way in which the design was adapted to the space it must fill, and the harmony of all the lines. All the symbolic bats, butterflies, plum blossoms, bamboo, and peaches of longevity were arranged in many ways for ornamenting the shoes of women and children, the geometrical line and scroll arrangements more usual for men. The embroiderer buys the airy white pattern for a few cash, fastens it to her piece of cotton, or satin, or cloth with a touch of rice paste, and embroiders right over it. Or she may take contrasting silk, cloth, or cotton scraps to the pottery maker and have him cut the same designs from her materials, which are then pasted down and made fast as applique ornament.

Beside the severe, classic patterns of centuries and the graceful flower sprays, I found one design of a clumsy train of cars. On another, a file of camels marched or crouched along the vamp, and these common shoe patterns proved as fascinating as ever were Japanese stencil plates.

WAR SCARE RULES IN WALL STREET

Fears of Imminent Conflict in the Far East Cause Prices to Recede.

FOREIGN ISSUES LOWER.

Scenes in Cotton Market Are Styled by Traders as Heartbreaking.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Fear that war is certain between Japan and Russia pervaded the security and commodity markets in this city today with the customary results. Stock values declined sharply and speculation in cotton received a severe shock which culminated in the most violent decline of the year. Grain prices advanced in a sensational manner. In stocks a typical "war" market prevailed. International stocks were weak, all leading issues suffering declines ranging from 2 to 3 points. On the produce exchange the prices of corn, wheat, lard, pork, and other supplies followed the exciting market in Chicago. Russian and Japanese bonds, English consols, French rentes, and prices of other securities on all European bourses declined. These occurrences therefore led many observers to conclude that the facts were of ominous significance.

Cotton was probably the most severely affected commodity of all. In the market, which traders described as heart breaking, prices tumbled precipitately. The decline ranged from 70 to 80 points, or from $3.50 to $4 a bale.

Alive with War Rumors.

Wall street was alive with war news. In every office in the financial district the subject was generally discussed, while letters with foreign connections received reports which dampened the hopes of those who had stoutly maintained that no war would develop. In the closing hour of business in the various exchanges the markets were stimulated by a report from San Francisco that war had actually been declared.

Three brokerage houses with direct wires to San Francisco received the report from that city, and in the electrical atmosphere which pervaded the Wall street district the news spread broadcast in a moment. Stocks sank lower, grain prices became firmer, and the collapse of cotton became more threatening. The lack of any official confirmation of the report, together with doubts as to the authenticity of the report, caused a slight rally at the close.

Steel Report a Factor

While Wall street is greatly interested in developments in the far east the unfavorable report of the earnings of the steel trust for the quarter ended Dec. 31 played an important part in the decline in stocks. The marked suspension of business as indicated by the report cast gloom over the market for industrials when comparisons were made with developments in other manufacturing lines. The shrinkage of more than $17,000,000 for the quarter is considered little short of a collapse in the business of the big corporation. Omission of the dividend on the common stock is considered almost a necessity in view of the enormous decline in earnings. As a result of the showing made and the decision of the directors to suspend the dividend on common stock the latter issue reached a new low level.

The violent reaction in the cotton market was entirely due to the belief that war would prevent shipments of cotton for consumption in Japan and China, and settlements where the war would be waged. On Tuesday there was an advance from 60 to 70 points, as a result of the ginners' report by the government. Today that gain was wiped out and further losses sustained. The cotton trade is demoralized as a result of the unprecedented fluctuations.

DECLARES WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Hajime Ota, Imperial Commissioner to St. Louis Exposition, Takes a Gloomy View of Situation.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—"War between Russia and Japan is inevitable. Whether now or later, it is bound to come, and if it does come it is my earnest belief that Japan, single and alone, will whip her enemy."

This statement was expressed tonight by Hajime Ota, imperial commissioner from Japan to the world's fair, soon after his arrival in St. Louis.

In his own country Mr. Ota is a high official in the department of industry and commerce, and as such his statement on the Russo-Japanese situation is significant.

"The disturbances in northern China due to the boxer uprising have long subsided," he continued, "and Russia should leave by this time withdrawn her troops, a promise she has broken as often as she has made it. Japan should of a right insist on her demands, and if Russia chooses to disregard them and intends to meet Japan on a platform of war she will find my nation ready and willing for the fray, deplorable as such a contingency should be.

"Japan has a splendid navy and an excellently trained army. Why should she fear Russia? And she does not. The veriest laborer has confidence in the ability of Japan to hold her own. The Japanese government will always insist on maintaining the integrity of China and Corea because otherwise the commercial interests of the entire world must be disturbed. We must maintain the open door policy for all nations, and to suppress Russia is the only way in which this is to be done. Russia will always encroach and for this reason war is inevitable.

"I am frank to say I cannot understand Russia's attitude in the matter. All I can say is what we feel from our side. I left Japan a month ago, before the question assumed its present serious aspect, and so am not so well acquainted with the situation as I might be. But the question is not a new one. It is of several years' standing. I am not a military officer, and the imperial government is secretive in its intentions, but I state the sentiments of my people, and I know that Japan will never retreat from the stand she has taken.

"It is not a question of the independence of Japan. Japan does not fear her independence from a Russian quarter. It is a question of preserving the peace of the entire world. If Russia should obtain control of Manchuria she would become the master of all China and eventually threaten even India."

GOV. TAFT DINES WITH MIKADO.

Special Audience Is Granted Him at Tokio and Friendship for United States Is Expressed.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—Gov. Taft of the Philippine Islands and his wife have been granted an audience by the emperor and empress, lunching with them later.

Subsequently an informal discussion took place, the emperor expressing his satisfaction at the friendly relations which exist between America and Japan, which he hoped would continue.

He wished the Americans to understand that Japan was striving earnestly and patiently to maintain peace.

Seek Way to Issue Bonds.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Congress will shortly be asked to pass an act authorizing the Philippine commission to secure the name of some individual acting in behalf of the government of the islands under which to issue its bonds, for the sum of $7,237,000 recently authorized for the payment of the purchase price of the friar lands.

Von Quadt Sent to Calcutta.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Count Albert von Quadt, former counselor of the German embassy at Washington, has been appointed consul general of Germ

DEMOCRATS SEEK CONVENTION CITY

Chicago Is Only Place Favorably Mentioned by Members of National Body.

FEW SEEKING THE HONOR

Committee Will Meet Next Tuesday, but So Far No Candidates Have Filed Claims.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.

Already there is considerable discussion concerning the meeting place of the next democratic national convention, and, while no campaign has been started, there is a strong feeling among the democratic politicians that the convention should be held in Chicago. The democratic national committee will convene here next Tuesday, and on the following day it will vote upon the time and place of holding the convention. Senator Stone of Missouri in discussing this question today said: "Chicago undoubtedly is the best equipped city in the United States for holding the convention. It is centrally located, has excellent railroad, hotel, hall, and telegraph facilities."

Democrats May Choose Chicago for Convention.

The sentiment expressed by the Missouri senator was reechoed by many prominent democrats. Although the meeting of the national committee is less than a week in the future there has been nothing approaching a campaign to secure the convention. Representatives of the cities which desire the convention are not yet on the ground and have not engaged hotel quarters here.

Chicago is about the only city which has been mentioned in this connection. Since the circulation of a report that the hotels of Chicago will increase their rates unreasonably during the convention week there has been some little hesitation on the part of those who are in favor of Chicago about having the convention go there. If Chicago secures the democratic convention it will have to show the committee beyond question that the hotel rates will be reasonable and that it is prepared to pay all legitimate expenses.

Revised Code to Judiciary Is Introduced.

Representative Warner today introduced a bill of 700 sections providing a judicial code for the United States.

This bill embraces all the laws concerning the jurisdiction and practice of United States courts, and all judiciary acts and amendatory acts providing for the removal, appeal, and transfer of cases. Many provisions urged by the American Bar association respecting the organization and jurisdiction of federal courts are included. The bill defines the districts and divisions in such manner as will avoid the confusion occasioned by any changes in the counties of states. The new legislation proposed is for reducing the work of the Supreme court, improving the jury system, for better civil and criminal procedure, and procedure on error and appeal.

Supreme Court Waits for McKenna Wedding.

In honor of the marriage of Miss Isabel McKenna, daughter of Justice McKenna, the Supreme court, which ordinarily meets at 12 o'clock, convened at 2 o'clock today in order to permit the Chief Justice and the associate justices to attend the wedding in a body. In the presence of 200 guests, including the president, a large number of high officials, and people from resident society, Miss Isabel McKenna, eldest daughter of Justice and Mrs. McKenna, and Mr. Pitts Duffield, son of Gen. and Mrs. Henry Duffield of Detroit, were married. The ceremony took place in a parlor draped in vines and flowers under white satin bells lined with American beauty roses.

President Roosevelt pledged the health and prosperity of the bride and groom at the wedding breakfast. The bride's family are all prominent in the Roman Catholic church, while Mr. Duffield's family are Protestants, the difference in faith making a church wedding impossible. The Roman Catholic service as adapted to a non-Catholic ceremony was read by the Rev. Edward Buckey, assistant rector of St. Matthew's. Miss Marie and Miss Hildegarde McKenna, sisters of the bride, were her only attendants.

Mr. Duffield had as his best man Mr. Edgar Mills of New York, and as attendants two of his brothers, Mr. David Duffield and Mr. Kenneth Duffield of Detroit. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin elaborately trimmed in old lace and the bridemaids wore gowns of white lace and large, white lace hats. The gifts to the bride were handsome and numerous, there being checks to the amount of several thousand dollars.

All of the cabinet homes were open to the general public for the first time during the season this afternoon, with the exception of those of Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Shaw. No refreshments were served. Before the receptions were held the cabinet women discussed this question, and decided not to serve anything to eat or drink.

Russian Embassy Celebrates Its Christmas.

It is Christmas eve in Russia and the event was celebrated at the Russian embassy tonight in true Russian spirit. Following her custom of former years, Countess Cassini surprised the ambassador with a fine big Christmas tree trimmed by her own hands. Gifts are generally bought abroad during the ambassador's summer visit and kept for this event. The ambassador, Count Cassini, followed his usual custom and gave a dinner to the entire embassy staff and a few friends of the countess. All of the guests received gifts from the tree, and the event is considered the merriest of all the year at the embassy.

The ambassador has always followed the Christmas eve festivities with a formal dinner on Christmas night, Jan. 7, but as the diplomatic reception at the White house comes tomorrow night and the ambassador heads diplomatic officers, a formal dinner would be too much hurried, and will this year be limited to a few friends.

Among the numerous social events in Washington tonight none was more enjoyable than the bachelors' cotillion, which took place at the New Willard. The colors of the bachelors, always used profusely in their decorations, are black and yellow. Their favors were unique and beautiful. All of the younger matrons and belles of society were their guests.

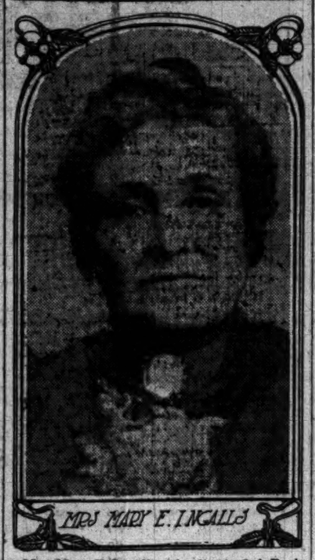
Modern South Is in Favor of Panama Canal.

"The commercial spirit of the south is throughly aroused on the subject of the Panama canal," said Senator Quarles of Wisconsin, who has just returned from the south. "While in the south I came in contact with business men and I was much pleased with the reawakening of the commercial spirit in that section of the country. Wherever there is a port or a manufacturing town the people want the Panama canal built. They condemn their politicians and say they have no objections to politicians criticising President Roosevelt, but they want the canal built first and the criticism later. There is not the least doubt of the sentiment of the business men of the south on this subject. I did not come in contact with any except business men and so cannot tell what are the sentiments of other classes of people."

Urge America to Help Macedonians.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The senate committee on foreign relations today listened to an address from R. Frank Carson of Philadelphia, secretary of the Macedonian relief committee of Philadelphia, who presented a petition praying that a favorable report be made on the joint resolution looking to action to suppress outrages on Christians in interna? Turkey.

PIONEER OF CHICAGO IS DEAD IN OAK PARK.



Mrs. Mary E. Ingalls, who died in Oak Park Tuesday morning, was one of the eldest of Chicago pioneers. Mrs. Ingalls was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1831, or seventy-three years ago, and came to Chicago in 1834. Soon after her arrival the father, Thomas Church, erected the first grocery store in Lake street, near Clark. Mrs. Ingalls had resided in Oak Park since 1865. She left seven children—Mrs. Julia Hallock of Chicago, Rachel, Erwin, Robert, Edmond, and Grant Ingalls of Oak Park, and Rush Ingalls of Elgin. The funeral will be from the late residence tomorrow.

PERRY HEATH IS WANTED.

DEPUTY MARSHALS SEARCHING FOR HIM WITH SUBPOENAS.

Former Postal Official Will Be Asked to Appear as Witness in Trial of Cases Against Machen and Others in Washington Next Monday—His Presence Also Desired in New York in Proceedings Involving Former Congressman Driggs.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Although the utmost pains have been taken to keep the matter secret, it developed tonight that government agents have been trying to locate Perry S. Heath in order to serve on him a subpoena to appear as a witness in connection with the postal scandals at Washington and New York.

Every effort has been made to serve the subpoena on Mr. Heath, but where the former postal official is appears to be a mystery. The subpoena arrived here Dec. 27. Since then the United States marshal and his subordinates have been making a still hunt for Heath, but without success.

Perry Heath's newspaper will say tomorrow that Heath left here a week ago for Denver on important business, and that he has had no intimation of subpoenas being issued and is not trying to avoid service.

A message from Chicago tonight quotes Heath's brother as saying that the former postal official has probably gone to San Francisco for the purpose of assisting the postmaster of that city. This so far has failed of confirmation.

Admits Subpœna Is Issued.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—District Attorney Morgan H. Beach admitted tonight that a subpœna had been issued for the appearance of Perry S. Heath in connection with the trial of the postoffice cases of Machen and others, which will begin in Justice Pritchard's court next Monday. Mr. Beach said he also understood that a subpœna had been issued on behalf of the government for Mr. Heath's presence in connection with the trial of former Representative Edmund H. Driggs, begun in Brooklyn today.

Heath Arrives Home.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 7, 1 a. m.—[Special.]—Perry Heath arrived from Denver shortly after midnight. He said: "This is the first I knew that subpoenas had been issued for me. I am not trying to dodge service and can be found here in Salt Lake at any time."

New Fraud Cases in Missouri.

Hannibal, Mo., Jan. 6.—Postmaster Elkins and J. A. Stewart of Columbia, Mo., and Postoffice Inspectors Ried and Bunsen were witnesses before the federal grand jury today in the investigation into alleged corruption in securing sites for postoffices in different towns in the state. It is understood that the Columbia postoffice site was sold for $6,250, and of this amount $1,250 is alleged to have been wrongfully paid.

POSTAL FRAUD TRIAL BEGINS.

Former Congressman Driggs Faces a Jury in Brooklyn on Charges Connected with Postoffice Scandal.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman E. H. Driggs of Brooklyn was placed on trial before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States Circuit court in this borough today, charged with receiving $12,500 from Edward J. Brandt of the Brandt-Dent company of Watertown, Wis., as a commission for selling 250 of their cash registers to the postoffice department while a member of congress. Should he be convicted he is liable to a sentence of not more than two years and a fine of $10,000 and be forever debarred from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government.

Driggs is said to have received money from the Brandt-Dent company between May 25 and Sept. 5, 1899. His counsel said the only defense will be that Driggs was not a congressman at that time, for, although he already had served in that capacity, he had only been reelected and had not qualified for his second term. Assistant United States District Attorney Chatfield produced fifty-three drafts that had been paid to Driggs.

Robert M. Dent, secretary and treasurer of the Brandt-Dent company, was the first witness. He said of $150 which the government paid for each of the 250 cash registers for the Driggs order, the company retained but $50, the other $100 being paid out as commissions. Judge Thomas would not permit him to tell who, in addition to Driggs, got the $12,500 order, though the question was put.

Postoffice Inspector Little testified that the contract for the machines had been issued by First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath after it had been indorsed by George W. Beavers, superintendent of salaries and allowances.

MR. FIELD NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says He Could Not Consent to Becoming Nominee for President, as Urged in Indiana.

Marshall Field is not in sympathy with the efforts of Indiana democrats to make him the democratic nominee for president. When shown the report yesterday from South Bend saying a movement had been started to make him the candidate of western democrats, Mr. Field dismissed the matter in a few words. These were:

"It is useless to discuss that subject today. I could not consent to such a thing."

Mr. Field said he knew nothing of the movement and its origin.

Pneumonia

is now classified as contagious by the Board of Health. Protect the entire family by purifying your home with Platt's Chlorides, the odorless disinfectant.

SENATORS SPAR OVER SCANDAL.

Members For and Against Congressional Inquiry Into Postoffice Matter.

RAP FOR PERRY HEATH.

Claim That All the Department Steals Originated Under His Jurisdiction.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Discussion of the postoffice investigation led to a lively exchange in the senate today following a motion by Mr. Lodge to refer the Carmack resolution directing the postmaster general to send to the senate the papers connected with the inquiry to the committee on postoffices. No action was taken on the resolution, an agreement being made to continue the debate Friday.

Mr. Carmack insisted on a congressional investigation. Mr. Clay, referring to the Bristow report, said it demonstrated the absolute guilt of Perry Heath and wanted to know why he should escape indictment. He thought the evidence indicated that Heath had originated all the frauds in the office.

Mr. Carmack's statement that Postmaster General Payne pronounced the Tulloch charges "hot air" aroused Mr. Spooner, who said the head of the postoffice department was in sympathy with the investigation.

Lodge Points Out Weakness.

Mr. Lodge said congressional investigations conducted for the purpose of discovering crime are pretty worthless. He called attention to the inquiries into the official conduct of Mr. Machen while he was superintendent of free delivery. "Both the senate and the house investigated Machen," he said, "at the time in which he was engaged in the practices for which he was indicted as a result of the department inquiry, and both cleared him of the charges upon which the inquiry was predicated."

Criticism by Gorman.

Mr. Gorman said he was willing to have all the resolutions calling for investigations of the postoffice department referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads, as he had received assurances from the chairman that prompt action would be taken. He said:

"My purpose is not so much to expose corruption as by the action of congress in making protective laws to eliminate the chance of such corruption in the future in the postoffice department."

Mr. Spooner asked if Mr. Gorman would not be willing to supplement that suggestion by calling on congress for a thorough investigation of all departments at stated periods. Mr. Gorman answered that he would be willing, but for the present he was content to deal with the question in hand.

In conclusion Mr. Gorman said he wanted to warn the republicans that the information would be had in some manner, as that great power, the press, he believed, would give it to the country.

Lodge Tired of Old Story.

A severe denunciation of the charge of suppression of information was made by Mr. Lodge, who said he was thoroughly tired of that old, weasened story which had been made over and over again by senators on the other side of the chamber. Continuing, he said:

"We are not afraid of daylight; we are not afraid of the senator from Maryland, and least of all we are not afraid of that old timeworn story of suppression of public information." Mr. Lodge said it was apparent that all the democrats wanted was to get the information in that manner for the purpose of making a little campaign capital.

Mr. Teller arraigned Mr. Lodge for the statement that the republicans were responsible for the government by saying that he wanted to place his caveat on the boast that the republican caucus would do the business for the senate.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Spooner both disclaimed voting according to party caucus and against their convictions.

The senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

Bill for Hawaii Criticised.

In the house today Mr. Robinson [Ind.] from the committee on territories called up a bill "to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the legislature of the territory of Hawaii to authorize and provide for the manufacture, distribution, and supply of electric light and power on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii." After debate on the bill, in which the franchise features were criticised, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

HAY REVISES REPLY TO REYES.

Paper on Panama May Be Sent to Congress Next Week—Senate Committee Takes Up Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay has completed his revision of the answer to be made by the American government to the protest filed by Gen. Rafel Reyes, the Colombian minister, against the action of the United States regarding affairs on the isthmus. It will be sent to congress probably next week.

An unofficial narrative of the interview of Lieut. H. P. Perrill of the United States steamer Atlanta with Gen. Ortiz, commanding the Colombian troops at Concepcion de Titumati, on Dec. 15, has been given out. Gen. Ortiz is next in rank to Gen. Reyes, and at the time was in command of all Colombian forces operating in the Darien region, extending from Cartagena south and west to the Pacific. He came over from Cartagena on Dec. 2 on the gunboat Cartagena. His forces were distributed from Revesa point to Cape Tiburon, and numbered at that time about 2,000 men, with an equal number of laborers. These numbers, however, were being added to by men brought from points on the east side of the gulf of Darien by means of small coasting vessels and Colombian gunboats.

The senate committee on foreign relations today began consideration of the Panama canal treaty, Senator Morgan discussing the concessionary contract which gives title to the United States so far as the republic of Panama is concerned. Senator Morgan attacked this right of Panama to surrender title.

NAVAL OFFICER ASKS $50,000.

Paymaster Sues Judge Advocate General Lemly for Alleged Grade Losses and Indignities.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Robert Burton Rodney, a paymaster with the rank of lieutenant commander on the retired list of the navy, today brought suit for $50,000 damages against Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, for alleged long continued "pecuniary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complainant alleges that Capt. Lemly has usurped practical supremacy in the navy department and is depriving the complainant of legal rights under his commission.

STOCKS GIVEN TO RELATIVES.

Former Governor Bushnell Divides $750,000 in International Harvester Securities Among His Children.

Springfield, O., Jan. 6.—Former Gov. Asa S. Bushnell has given to his son and two daughters, his daughter-in-law, and two sons-in-law $750,000 in stock of the International Harvester company. To the men he gave each $100,000 and to the women each $150,000. The announcement was made at a dinner party. His son is John L. Bushnell and his sons-in-law are J. Frank McGrew and H. C. Dimond.

ONE DAY REVOLT IN HAYTI

EFFORT TO OVERTHROW PRESIDENT NORD ENDS IN FAILURE.

Situation in San Domingo Is Had, According to Commander Dillingham, Who Has Landed Troops—Sends Message to Washington That Conditions Are Serious, but Force He Has Is Fully Equal to Demands—British War Vessel Is There.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Saturday, Jan. 2.—[Delayed.]—During the absence from Port au Prince of President Nord, who went to Gonaives to take part in the celebration of the centenary of the independence of Hayti, Gen. Monplaisir attempted to raise a revolt against the president, but the movement failed. The general's son and an accomplice were killed. Numerous arrests were made.

Capital Attacked Almost Daily.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 6.—Attacks on the city of San Domingo by the insurgents are made frequently, and several noncombatants have been killed by their fire. The rebels are not likely to capture the city by assault. The garrison consists of 500 regular troops and 500 volunteers. The insurgents number 3,000, and their number is increasing.

The government army is not strong enough to make a sortie, but is sufficiently strong to prevent the insurgents making a successful attack. The government has captured two schooners that were in the service of the rebels.

A launch belonging to the United States gunboat Newport, with a detachment of marines and quick firing guns, is patrolling the Osama river.

Neither the government nor the insurgents has any money. On different occasions both government troops and insurgents have bombarded and captured Macoris.

The revolutionists tried to intercept the tug Ana, belonging to a private estate, because it had $20,000 aboard. Minister Powell and Commander Mertz of the Newport provided the needed protection.

Naval Commander Is Busy.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Under date of Puerta Plata, San Domingo, Jan. 5, the navy department has received a telegram from Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit, giving an account of a state of demoralization in that vicinity. The dispatch reads:

"In this vicinity anarchy prevails and business is at a standstill. Puerta Plata is quiet at present. Jiminez authorities are collecting duties and dues. Jiminez is at Santiago. The revolution is not one of principles, but between factions. I will not allow interruption of commerce. I went to Sosua on the morning of Jan. 3 and returned to Puerta Plata yesterday afternoon to see Cherokee out of port. I will coal here today and return to Sosua.

American Citizens in Peril.

"There was fighting at Sosua on Dec. 26 between Morales' and Jiminez's troops, which took place on the United Fruit company's property. Without notice houses were looted, the lives of United States citizens absolutely disregarded, women and children had to flee for safety, and property was destroyed.

"I have forbidden any fighting or any armed force of any party within certain limits necessary to protect the lives of United States citizens at Sosua. Commanding officers in the field near Sosua have been so instructed.

"I left one officer, sixteen marines, a Colt automatic gun, and a steam launch at Sosua to see that my instructions were carried out until my return. Am in signal communication with this force, and can control the situation. Consuls here want guard. Do not think it necessary at present.

Co-operates with British.

"Am all ready when necessary. British steamer Pallas here. Have joined British captain in note to military commander here holding him responsible for any disorder and telling him that we would take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder."

SEES PERIL IN PROPOSED TRIP.

Count de la Vaulx Says Attempt to Cross Atlantic Ocean in Balloon Is Folly.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Count de la Vaulx, the well known balloonist, made the following comments today in connection with the announced intention of the aeronaut Capazza, Prof. Berget of the Sorbonne university, and M. Reclus, the well known geographer, to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon:

"The project is wonderful, but putting it in execution at this moment is folly. Theoretically, a balloon can remain a week in the air, but it is far from theory to practice.

"The longest time I have remained in the air in all my ascensions was forty-one hours. In order to make properly the attempt the expedition should work progressively until it arrived at a stage when it can safely act upon the ocean, as on the Atlantic the least imperfection will result in a catastrophe."

ST. LOUISAN LOST IN PARIS.

Henry Hazelton Mysteriously Disappears and Search Fails to Find Trace of Him.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Henry Hazleton, who registered at the Hotel de l'Athenee as from St. Louis, Mo., but who has relatives in New York, has been missing since Dec. 20. Some of his effects were found on the bank of the Seine. No other trace of him has been found.

Hazleton at the time of his disappearance was known to have in his pocket a letter of credit for a large amount.

Left for Paris a Month Ago.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—Henry Hazleton had dealt in laces and fine fabrics for a number of years here and it was his custom to go abroad annually to secure stock for the spring trade. He went to Paris a month ago.

PRINCESS DECLARED BANKRUPT

Eventful Career of Alexandra of Ysembourg and Buedingen Is Recalled by German Court's Action.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Princess Alexandra of Ysembourg and Buedingen has been declared a bankrupt. The princess was first married to a cousin, from whom she was soon divorced. She then married Baron von Pagenhardt and bore him six children. The princess was again divorced, and she allowed the baron $1,250 yearly, she retaining and educating the children. Later the baron's allowance was discontinued. He then forced a mortgage of $75,000 on the princess' estate. The princess settled the matter by resuming payment of the baron's allowance, and he married the daughter of a millionaire, whereupon the princess again stopped the baron's allowance. He then took legal steps to have the princess declared a bankrupt.

HISTORIC CATHEDRAL IN PERIL.

Portions of Walls of Ancient Town of Spoleto Have Fallen, Endangering Tomb of Fra Filippo Lippi.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Portions of the walls of the ancient town of Spoleto have fallen and the historic cathedral containing the frescoes of Fra Filippo Lippi and his tomb is in danger.

J. R. WILLIAMS FOR PRESIDENT.

Illinois Congressman Is Suggested for High Office at Banquet of Joliet Democrats.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Congressman J. R. Williams was named for the democratic nomination for president by Senator Lawrence B. Stringer at the Jackson day banquet here tonight. The suggestion was received with cheers by the 500 persons present. Congressman Williams was present and responded to a toast. The other speakers were P. Nick Perrin of Belleville, James O. Monroe of Du Page county, Mayor J. P. Lucey of Streator, and Attorney William B. Risse of Carthage.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

TELLS OF JAI ALAI GIFT.

GEN. BLISS SHEDS MORE LIGHT ON THE WOOD CASE.

Testimony Bearing on Free Entry of Silver Service at Havana Is Made Public—Information as to Package Came by Telephone from Palace of Governor General — Could Have Avoided Payment of Duty by Filing a Bond.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The testimony given by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., when he was recalled before the senate committee on military affairs to give evidence in the Wood investigation concerning the admission of the Jai Alai gift free of duty, about which a controversy has arisen, was made public today.

Gen. Bliss was recalled at the request of Senator Hanna, who asked whether the silver service given to Gen. Wood in 1902, at the time of its passage through the custom house, was the property of an officer of the United States army. Gen. Bliss answered that he so understood it; that he had received information on the second day before leaving Havana that a package would arrive there from New York on the next day for Gen. Wood; and that it would have to be returned on the steamer on which the baggage of the officers and men were being placed. A request had been made that the package should be hastened in its passage through the custom house.

Information by Telephone.

Senator Hanna inquired from whom the information came, and was told by Gen. Bliss that it came by telephone from the clerk's office at the palace of the governor general. Gen. Bliss said he did not know whether the package was addressed to Gen. Wood, but was told that it was for him; that when he learned that a package would be received for the military governor he had given orders to facilitate its passage through the custom house. He said all the orders were given in accordance with the laws of the customs service. Senator Forsker asked if Gen. Wood had anything to do with the order. The witness replied: "Not in the least."

Gen. Bliss repeated that he had received the message from a clerk in his office, who had received it over the telephone from the palace. Senator Hanna inquired if he was to understand that a telephone message purporting to come from the palace would be obeyed. The answer was in the negative.

Would Bar Free Entry.

Senator Scott asked what course Gen. Bliss would have taken if he had learned that the silver service was not the property of Gen. Wood, but was the property of a firm in the United States. Gen. Bliss answered that it would not have been admitted free of duty.

Senator Hanna inquired of the witness whether, if he had known that the package was coming in the custody of the agent of a New York jewelry firm to be delivered to citizens of Cuba, who had made a contract for it, he would have passed it.

"I cannot say," answered Gen. Bliss. "If I had done so it undoubtedly would have been irregular."

Say "Little Green Government Stamp." Not much to say but you get a whole lot for saying it.

THERE is only one kind of whiskey to drink with perfect safety and that is whiskey that bears the Little Green Government stamp. Uncle Sam guarantees the purity.

EVERY BOTTLE OF

W. H. McBrayer's

Cedar Brook Whiskey

IS BOTTLED IN BOND, BEARS THE LITTLE GREEN GOVERNMENT STAMP, AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Which will you take, the government guarantee or the individual's word?

If your dealer does not keep Cedar Brook write us. We will see that you get it.

HANNAH & HOGG, DISTRIBUTERS, 307 Wabash Avenue.

Eyes Tested Free. OPTICIAN L. MANASSE 88 MADISON ST., TRIBUNE BLDG. Spectacles & Eyeglasses, Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

VARICOCELE HYDROCELE

CURED IN FIVE DAYS.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.

The Master Specialist of Chicago, who cures men only, who sees patients personally. Established 1880.

(Copyrighted.)

24 Years' Experience

Those who come to me for treatment are guaranteed a safer, surer and more rapid cure than can be obtained anywhere else, on account of the thorough scientific equipment of my office. Every apparatus, instrument, and device essential to the modern methods of specialty practice are found in my consultation, operating and treatment rooms. Absolutely nothing of proved value is lacking.

Besides, I have earnestly devoted twenty-four years of my life to the exclusive study of Male Maladies, during which time I have discovered and developed various forms of treatment for them which make the cure of the sufferer as certain as it is that he employs my services and follows my directions.

My professional ability is recommended by leading physicians as well as by my cured patients, while my financial standing is indorsed by the best banks, business houses and commercial agencies in this city.

My specialty and modes of treatment are more fully commented upon below, and are well worth the careful perusal of all in need of medical attention.

Varicocele

Surgery seldom cures it, but always weakens.

I daily demonstrate that Varicocele can be positively cured without cutting, burning, tying, or any other form of operation.

Instead of vital parts being maimed and injured, they are preserved and strengthened, pain ceases entirely and almost instantly, swelling subsides, healthy circulation is rapidly re-established, and every part of the organism affected is thoroughly restored.

Hydrocele

My treatment of Hydrocele and its associate conditions is original with and obtainable exclusively only at my hands. You are no doubt familiar with some of the tedious, painful, and surgical methods of old-time treatment. You have investigated all of them. To do my important work I have spent thousands of dollars with a special view of knowing all that is to be known about Hydrocele.

I cure Hydrocele and its complications within five days WITHOUT PAIN, WITHOUT KNIFE, WITHOUT DETENTION FROM BUSINESS; CURE IS PERMANENT, STAY CURED under bank guarantee.

Rupture

Disregard of existing rupture has cost many human lives. Strangulation of the bowels and old-time methods of operating with the knife have contributed to this fatality. My methods obviate this and cure with absolute certainty and safety, and entail no suffering. The smallest hernias are the most dangerous to life, because of the increased liability to strangulation.

Blood Poison

Prompt and heroic treatment is the only kind that should ever be used in combating this disease.

Only temporary relief can come from hot spring baths, specifics, mercury, potash, or other minerals, mixtures and poisons.

I have originated and perfected a cure for Blood Poison that is absolutely safe, rapid, and permanent, and leaves no injurious effects.

Every external symptom soon disappears, while the blood, the tissues, the nerve fibers, the bones, and the whole system are cleansed, strengthened, and restored to perfect health and purity.

Nervo-Vital Debility

CEREBRAL—When the mental forces are impaired.

SPINAL—When the spinal centers are involved and motor power is diminished.

VITAL—When the Great Sympathetic Nervous System is affected and the forces that govern the organs of life are reduced by the baneful reflex effects of disease incident to the organs of the pelvis.

No one afflicted with Nervo-Vital Debility in any of its forms should despair after failure to obtain satisfactory results from inferior treatment. My methods rid you of the main malady which underlies nervous disease and disturbance, and I am able to restore you to enviable health and strength. Every case is a personal study with me, and I invariably modify my treatment to answer the requirements in individual cases.

I cure all weakness induced by specific nervous complaints and put you on the right track to complete health or restore the conditions essential to your future life and happiness.

Associate Diseases

In curing a disease of any kind I never fail to remove all reflex complications. In the case of Varicocele or Hydrocele the weakness caused by it disappears. If it has developed into Prostatic, Bladder, or Kidney affections the injured parts are all restored to a perfect, healthful condition. If it is Blood Poison, all Skin, Blood, and Bone diseases arising from the taint are entirely and permanently eliminated from the system. If it is Nervous Debility, the many distressing symptoms following in its train, and indicating a decline of physical and mental power, are totally removed and rapidly replaced by the energy of robust manhood. Hence, all resulting ills and reflex complications, which may be properly termed associate diseases, and which, in fact, are often more serious than the original ailment that gives rise to them—all, I say, disappear completely and forever with the cure of the main malady.

New Books

My latest medical publication, embracing a scientific yet simple discussion of Male Pelvic Diseases and the best methods of curing them, will be sent free upon application.

Correspondence

If you cannot visit me personally, write symptoms that trouble you most.

A vast majority of cases can be cured by my system of home treatment which is the most successful system ever devised.

I make no charge for private counsel and give to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promise.

Physicians having stubborn cases to treat are cordially invited to consult with me.

My Reception Rooms

are open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but my hours for consultation are daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 8:30 to 1 only.

CERTAINTY OF CURE is what you want. I give a legal guarantee to cure or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you.

MY CHARGES for a perfect cure are reasonable, and no more than you are willing to pay for successful treatment of your case.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.

84 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NORDICA IN PERIL; TO QUIT AMERICA

Threats Cause the Singer to Abandon Her Plans for Second Concert Tour.

WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Grain Men Declare War on Plan for Inspection by the Government.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 6.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, determined to change all her plans regarding another concert tour through this country this season, will sail for Europe on Friday. She is said to be actuated to a considerable extent by fear that threats recently made against her will be executed. Nordica has been recently in a state of fear bordering on collapse. Mysterious threats and equally as mysterious warnings having reached her daily, she has become convinced her life really is in danger. At her request a detective was sent to her home last Sunday. This served temporarily to quiet Nordica's nerves. While she felt she was safe from her persecutors, it is objectionable to her to feel she is constantly under surveillance. So, after she had been guarded by the police three days the detective was sent away, and the famous singer is now protected by her own servants.

Nordica in Fear; to Sail for Europe.

Plans had been made for a second concert tour by Nordica, but they have been abandoned because of many warnings received. With the abandonment of her concert tour she finds little in New York to engage her attention and suddenly made up her mind to spend the remainder of the season on the Riviera. From one of her intimate friends it was learned she may take passage on the Champagne, which sails on Friday for Havre.

Zoltan Doeme, Mme. Nordica's husband, whom she is suing for divorce, has been in Dr. Bull's private hospital several weeks. His nerves gave way under the stress of his domestic difficulties, but he is now so far recovered that he spends little time in the hospital.

Maurice Fallik shot his wife Sarah today and she died soon after in the hospital. Fallik then attempted suicide by hanging, but was discovered before life was extinct. He will probably recover.

Representatives of twenty of the thirty-two grain exchanges of the country met at the produce exchange today to consider a proposed protest against the bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator McCumber of North Dakota to provide for the national inspection of grain. A resolution was adopted unanimously expressing the opinion that any measure disturbing existing conditions would be injurious to the best interests of the producer, dealer, and foreign buyer; declaring that "the inspection of grain by the national government at terminal markets would be detrimental to the agricultural interests and the grain trade of the country"; that the conference is "absolutely and unalterably opposed to any attempt to exercise governmental inspection of grain."

Grain Men Fight National Inspection.

The suit of Edwin A. McAlpin and others against the Universal Tobacco company has been settled out of court. Another suit, however, similar in character, will be at once begun by other stockholders to secure the placing of the company in the hands of a receiver.

Mrs. Louise Cox, a well known artist of this city, particularly in favor for her portraits of children, has surprised the Academy of Design officials by declining to accept a prize of $200 awarded her for a picture exhibition that opened last Saturday in the Fine Arts building. Mrs. Cox declines to take the money on the ground of ineligibility, though it is understood she did not mention specifically the cause thereof. The official catalogue states of the prizes awarded:

Woman's Years Held Bar to Art Prize.

"For the best three pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by an American citizen under 35 years of age."

Her picture this year was painted here, and she is an American citizen. Her husband, Kenyon Cox, is one of the most prominent figure painters and writers on art in this city. The only inference to be drawn is that the artist confesses more than 35 years.

The thermometer rose steadily during the day, reaching 22° above zero at 11 p. m. With few exceptions trains arrived on schedule time tonight.

Melvin G. Palliser announced today that a reception committee would meet William J. Bryan down the bay on his arrival on the Celtic and escort him to the Victoria hotel, where a brief informal reception will be held. With Palliser are associated Samuel Sealey, chairman, and Charles A. Towne, Henry George, Robert Stewart, and Henry R. Maurer. Some of those on the reception committee are Senator Patrick H. McCarren, James D. Bell, chairman of the Kings county democratic organization; Police Commissioner William McAdoo, and Controller Grout.

Reception Committee Will Meet Bryan.

Loole, an Eskimo lad who was brought from Greenland by the Baldwin expedition two years ago, who since has been a protégé of William Ziegler at his home in Great Island Darien, astonished the residents yesterday by taking a plunge in the sound. He dived around in the water for some time, and, while residents stood on shore, their teeth chattering and the thermometer registering 10° below zero, the little Eskimo declared the water was fine. Loole is fifteen years of age and has a private tutor. He says he likes this country.

Eskimo Lad Takes Swim in Zero Weather.

Fire was discovered today in one of the cloak rooms of a Harlem public school, but extinguished by pupils. The principal caused the arrest of Arthur Donovan, 11 years old, and James Rovino, 14 years old, who were seen running out of the building just before the fire was discovered.

Pupils Put Out Fire in School.

Directors of the American Car Foundry company today reduced the dividend on the common stock from a 4 per cent basis to a 2 per cent basis. Regular dividends on the preferred stock were paid. The reason for the reduction in the dividend rate is given in a statement of earnings for the quarter ending Nov. 30 last. The falling off is about $900,000 in net receipts shown, while the decrease in earnings is given as the principal reason.

Car Foundry Cuts Dividends on Common.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

APPEARS AGAINST ALLEGED "MASHERS."

Mrs. C. Meisel, 834 School street, and Mrs. Horace S. Diller, 2038 North Paulina street, who caused the arrest of two alleged "mashers," say they intend it to be understood that a respectable woman cannot with impunity be approached and threatened in the streets of Chicago. They appeared against the men yesterday at the Harrison street police station. The case was continued until today.

"We'll fix you before you get home," said one of the men to the two women after being told their attentions were not desirable. The men were not easily repulsed. On three corners they were found waiting. At last, becoming frightened, the women decided to call a policeman. Mrs. Diller watched the men while Mrs. Meisel found Patrolman Mulcahy.

Mrs. Diller and Mrs. Meisel had dined with Mr. Diller at a restaurant. Then they went to a candy store. The men approached them in Monroe street and one tried to seize Mrs. Meisel. The men, after arrest, gave the names of C. B. Edwards and J. Hogane.

SECOND TWIN A SUICIDE.

HERBERT J. CROFT FOLLOWS HIS BROTHER FRANK TO GRAVE.

Latter Died in Former's Arms at Residence, 296 Thirty-eighth Street, Last October—Other Becomes Despondent and Finally Shoots Himself While Standing in Cottage Grove Avenue—Several Members of Family in Business Together.

The suicide of his twin brother, Frank J. Croft, who died in his arms, led Herbert J. Croft to kill himself last night. He left his residence, 296 Thirty-eighth street, at noon. In the evening he appeared at 2406 Cottage Grove avenue, and standing in the street shot himself.

Frank Croft, fearing permanent blindness, shot himself in the head while standing on the porch of his brother's home the evening of Oct. 20 last.

Persons waiting for a street car at Twenty-fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue shortly after 7 o'clock last evening were startled by the report of the revolver which Croft had drawn from his pocket and placed to his head. They carried the wounded man into a drug store, and Dr. H. Tucker was summoned, but did not arrive until after Croft had died.

Brothers Looking for Him.

Early in the evening Horace and Walter Croft went to the Stanton avenue police station and asked the police to assist them in finding their brother, who, they said, had left home at noon. They told the police that he had been acting in a strange manner since the death of his brother Frank. They feared his mind was giving way under the strain.

They had given the police a description of the missing brother and were about to leave the police station when Desk Sergeant Wiseman of the Cottage Grove avenue police station telephoned that he wished a policeman sent to their home to notify them of the death of their brother.

Preferred Death to Blindness.

A few days before he shot himself Frank J. Croft had been told by physicians that he was about to become permanently blind, and he killed himself for that reason. Herbert Croft heard the shot that killed his brother and ran to the porch to assist him. He carried the wounded man into the house and was about to lay him on a lounge when he died.

Herbert Croft was 44 years old and resided with his father at 296 Thirty-eighth street. He was in the tailoring business with his brothers in the Chicago Opera House block. Frank Croft had been the bookkeeper of the firm until the failure of his sight.

FAMILIES FLEE FROM FLAMES AND THREE BUILDINGS BURN.

Row of Structures in Sacramento Avenue Is Endangered by Overheated Stove—Fire in Barn Routs Dwellers.

Six families were driven from their homes by a fire in three two story brick buildings at 1000, 1002, and 1004 South Sacramento avenue shortly before midnight. The occupants fled in their night clothing and found shelter with neighbors. The loss to the buildings and contents is estimated at $3,500.

The fire is believed to have been caused by an overheated stove in the basement of 1002, occupied by Jerry Hartigan. He awoke the occupants of the building and all escaped.

Fire which destroyed a three story barn in the rear yesterday morning caused seventy-five families to flee from an apartment building at Sebor and Desplaines streets. The hot blaze and smoke from burning hay led occupants to fear that their building was in flames.

Girls employed on the third floor of the Sprague, Warner & Co. refining plant, 100 feet north, made a rush for the doors and were checked only when Charles Pitts, a foreman, leaped upon a barrel and cried:

"Stop, or I'll fire all of you."

The barn and a haystack in the rear were destroyed at a loss of $3,000. One horse was killed. A. M. Forbes was the owner. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Stockmen Will Go to Convention.

A party of stockmen will leave Chicago tomorrow evening to attend the convention of the National Live Stock association at Portland, Ore., Jan. 12 to 15. A. C. Halliwell, editor of the Live Stock World, will deliver an address on "Foreign Hides and American Live Stock Interests."

LORIMER TIED TO YATES.

GOVERNOR'S FALL WOULD DRAG DOWN THE "BOSS."

Declaration Officially Made of Pledge Given the Executive—Congressman Is Relied Upon for 100 to 125 Votes from Cook County—Local Field Now Is Fighting Ground—Uninstructed Delegates Are the Weapons Counted Upon by Executive's Friends.

"If Yates loses in this fight Lorimer will have to go down with him."

One of the governor's campaign managers yesterday made this declaration, and he was backed up in it by his associates. They asserted that Congressman William Lorimer was under pledge to support Gov. Yates for renomination, and said, furthermore, that the governor would hold him to it.

"Despite all talk to the contrary," asserted the first speaker, "we have reason to believe that Lorimer will keep his word and take a bunch of Cook County delegates to the state convention for Yates. He pledged the governor his support, and said he would get him every delegate he could in Cook county. I know this to be a fact, and the governor expects Mr. Lorimer to come in with from 100 to 125 delegates."

First Official Declaration.

It is the first time that any one directly representing the governor and having authority to speak for him has confirmed the story that he had Lorimer's promised support. It came out as the result of a spirited conference over the Ogle county situation.

Scott Cowan and other members of the managing staff called their advisers together yesterday to discuss the question of making a fight in Ogle. While on that subject some one wanted to know what the governor proposed to do in Chicago. Cowan insisted that the Yates men could carry Ogle county against Lowden, "if they will only go at it in earnest and fight." His argument was that the mass of republicans in northern Illinois are opposed to "snap conventions."

Cook County Fighting Ground.

"Of course," said a Yates leader, "we realize that the governor need not look to 'Doc' Jamieson, John M. Smyth, and Fred Blount for anything, but he does look to Lorimer to bring in his string of wards and county towns. Mr. Lorimer, with the aid of Judge Haney, E. J. Magerstadt, John Cooke, 'Dexter' Burke, and Joe Bidwill ought to give the governor at least 100 delegates. Cook county now is the fighting ground.

"These men," he continued, "will make the campaign in their wards for uninstructed delegates, and, ostensibly as supporters of Lowden or Warner, and, in that way, avoid being forced to come out in the open for the governor. That was what Lorimer meant some time ago when he was quoted as saying that certain wards would instruct for Deneen, others for Lowden, and that some would not instruct for any candidate."

ROUNDUP FOR DENEEN FIXED.

Republican Leaders of Northwestern Wards Will Meet Candidate Tomorrow at a Dinner.

Republican leaders and workers from the six northwestern wards will have a roundup and dinner at the Union restaurant tomorrow evening, when they will meet State's Attorney Deneen and some of his principal supporters.

The county committeemen who will be present are: Senator Daniel Campbell, Fourteenth ward; Representative Philip Knopf, Fifteenth ward; John Schermann, Sixteenth ward; John H. Mackay, Seventeenth ward; Judge W. M. McEwen, Twenty-seventh ward; and James Reddick, Twenty-eighth ward. Each will be accompanied by twenty or more of the representative republicans in his respective ward.

This is regarded by Deneen men as evidence that the six wards will send solid Deneen delegations, aggregating seventy-eight delegates.

WILL GO TO GET CONVENTION.

Twenty-five Democrats to Leave for Washington on Saturday in Interests of Chicago.

A delegation of twenty-five Chicago democrats will go to Washington on Saturday to make every effort to secure the democratic national convention for this city. The body will be headed by National Committeeman Thomas Gahan and by Chairman A. A. Goodrich. At the meeting yesterday Maxwell Edgar asked that all arrangements be made by the Iroquois club, but the proposition was rejected.

BEAUTY CLUBS AT HOTEL.

PAY ROLL STUFFING IS ONE OF THEIR MOOTED TOPICS.

Federation of Improvement Organizations Meets at Sherman House—Member Wants to Resign "If It Ain't Goin' to Be Run on Legitimate Lines"—Fraud Man Turned Down—All Motions Lost—President Re-elected in Dark.

The worthy cause of Chicago's improvement—physical and moral—was the occasion last night for a gathering at the Sherman house of the representatives of the Federation of Local Improvement clubs. The fifty delegates to the federation pledged to effect the regeneration of the city, took up the first half of the evening debating resolutions touching on the Iroquois disaster, but no action was taken in the matter.

Then the attention of the delegates was turned to pay roll stuffing. A man arose and said:

"I am president of the Third Ward Improvement club and we have some proof to submit to you of pay roll stuffing. My name is James Fitch and——

"Ain't a Member, Anyway."

"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order," said another delegate. "This is new business, an' out of order, and he ain't a member anyway. I'd like to know whether this here improvement association is goin' to be run on legitimate lines, fer, if it ain't, I'm goin' to resign."

"I move we hear about the pay roll stuffing—we're here to protect the rights of the people an'——" from still another.

"And I move an amendment to that motion——"

"And I an amendment to the amendment, an' right here, fellow citizens, I want to say Carter H. Harrison is a——"

"Gentlemen, I'll put the motion, if you'll allow me," shouted President James H. Lawley.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair—why, you upstart politicians——"

Everything Lost in Melee.

Here everything went astray in the melée of debaters until Secretary Petit saved the day by a suggestion to wipe the slate clean of all motions. The Third ward delegation withdrew with its revelations of pay roll stuffing.

At length the cause of beauty seemed to be in a fair way to get a show when Delegate Jerome P. Zelenka rose and offered a resolution to lower the tunnels, together with a 10,000 word address which he declared would "bring the secretary of war to his senses."

And then the lights went out.

"Give us some resolutions you can read in the dark," cried one delegate.

"Well, we've got to have an appropriation for postage or ye won't get any of your schemes through," was the ultimatum of the corresponding secretary.

President Lawley was reelected in the dark, and it was agreed to meet again in two weeks to deal with the work nearest the members' hearts.

JEWELER IN THE TEMPLE SAYS ROBBER GOT $3,700.

David Freedman, on Sixteenth Floor of Masonic Building, Declares Young Thieves Took Money and Gems.

Two young robbers held up David Freedman yesterday morning in his office on the sixteenth floor of the Masonic temple, locked him in a wardrobe, and escaped with $3,300 and jewelry valued at $400, according to his report to the detective bureau. Hundreds of tenants were nearby when the thieves were at work in the jewelry store.

The robbery was committed at 8:45 o'clock. Freedman had visited the safe deposit vaults in the basement and brought the money to his office, 1629. As he unlocked the door a man entered behind him. The visitor asked to be shown some small diamond rings. Freedman opened his safe, put in the money, and took out some trays.

While the young man looked at the rings an older man entered. He held a small dagger before Freedman and cried:

"If you make a move you will be killed."

His companion then took the money and some jewelry from the safe, and ordered Freedman to open the showcase. They secured several articles from this, and then forced Freedman into the wardrobe, locked the door, and also locked the door to the office.

Freedman kicked at the sides of his prison for an hour and shouted for help. Then C. B. Mowers, who has an office across the hall, heard the noise, climbed over the transom, and liberated the jeweler.

Lieut. Rohan detailed men on the case, but no arrests were made. "It's a strange affair," he said, "and the boldest robbery reported here in a long time."

TAX LEVY APPORTIONED: CITY'S PART SLIGHTLY LESS.

County Clerk Olsen Announces Divison of the 5 Per Cent Among Schools, Park Boards, and Other Bodies.

County Clerk Olsen yesterday announced the apportionment of the 5 per cent tax levy for the different taxing bodies of the county and city for 1903. By the apportionment the city's funds will be reduced slightly from those available last year. Then the city's share of the tax was $1.582 on each $100 of assessed valuation. This year it is 2 cents less on the $100.

The apportionment is fixed as usual by the west town, where the park assessment is highest and is as follows:

WEST TOWN.

County	$ .543
City	1.563
Library	.067
School, educational purposes	1.61
Sanitary district	.53
Town of West Chicago	.04
West park	.847
State	.52
School, building	.331
Sanitary district, special three year tax	.25
Sanitary district, to meet bond debt and interest	.109
Total	$6.240

SOUTH TOWN, HYDE PARK, AND LAKE.

County	$ .543
City	1.563
Library	.067
School, educational purposes	1.61
Sanitary district	.53
South park	.50
State tax, etc., as above	1.24
Total	$5.853

ELOPER PLEADS FOR FREEDOM.

Girl Alleged to Have Left Keokuk, Ia., with Actor Asks Release from Police Station.

Eveline Hicks, 17 years old, appeared before Judge Kavanagh yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings to obtain her release from the Harrison street police station annex. It is said she came to Chicago two months ago with Harry Alberta, an actor, who deserted her and wrote to the police, who took the girl to the station. Miss Hicks desires to return to her home at Keokuk, Ia.

In a bill for separate maintenance Mrs. Inga Sandberg alleged that Dr. Karl F. M. Sandberg, 684 North California avenue, compelled her to address him in writing whenever communication was necessary, and on two occasions when she was ill refused to give her the benefit of his professional skill.

Mrs. Sandberg declared her authority was made subordinate to that of a servant. She said she was forced to become a teacher in the Chicago Musical college because her husband refused to support her.

The plaintiff charged that her husband earns $5,000 a year and owns real estate valued at $25,000.

Flour Sold; Embezzlement Charged.

Taking advantage of his employer's absence because of illness, Frank Dolan is said to have sold for $63 the stock in James E. Marlthara's flour and feed store at 5418 Cottage Grove avenue, and to have kept the proceeds. He was arrested last evening on a charge of embezzlement.

Three per cent interest paid on savings in THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, s. e. corner La Salle and Adams streets.

HOTEL MEN FAIL TO JOIN STRIKERS

Result Is Setback for Steam Engineers in Big Downtown Buildings.

FIREMEN GIVE NO AID.

Warrants Sworn Out by Union Leaders and Raids Made by Constables.

Raids by constables, appeals to justices for warrants, and a futile attempt to call out the engine room employés of the hotels and office buildings were features yesterday of the strike of the steam engineers. The day began with a peace conference, which failed, and ended with a setback for the strikers.

The International Brotherhood of Steam Engineers began its campaign for a 37½ cents an hour wage scale at 8 o'clock in the morning. Representatives appeared at all of the principal office buildings and asked the engine men to strike. In many cases they found policemen on guard and nonunion men at work. Then they decided to spread the fight to the hotels.

Hotel Men Defy Union.

Shortly before noon Business Agent Neil MacCullum of the union met with a committee of the hotel managers and demanded that they agree to pay the union scale. This was refused.

Committees of the union went to the hotels. In the majority of cases they failed. In some of the hotels, including the Normandie, the strikers are alleged to have tampered with the engines and water supply before they left.

The officers of the union appealed to the stationary firemen for aid, and were told to offer arbitration.

"We want our union scale of 37½ cents an hour, and we won't arbitrate it," was the reply.

"We won't help you," the strikers were told.

Warrants Are Sworn Out.

Then the engineers sent their officers to Justice James Martin and began to swear out warrants for the firemen and nonunion engineers who manned the engines they deserted. In each case they accused their successors of working without a license. The warrants were placed in the hands of Constable Charles Barnes and twenty-six others, and late in the afternoon attempts were made to serve them.

The first arrest made was in the Sherman house, where Michael Thill, a union fireman, was taken in custody. When the officers of the firemen's union heard of this they announced that they would support the building and hotel managers and fight the engineers.

Nonunion Men Take Places.

Manager W. H. Worth was not at the Normandie when the strike began. He found mischief had been done and asked assistance from Secretary Paul Blatchford of the Hotel Managers' association. The latter called upon the stationary firemen to send back the striking members of their union. This was done and the new stokers worked with nonunion engineers in righting the damage, but not before the elevators closed down and the heat disappeared.

In the other hotels the association sent nonunion men to fill the strikers' places as soon as they walked out. Not a house suffered to any appreciable extent, although the Windermere, Lakota, and Holland were forced to run their engines with a short force of men. In the Briggs, Grand Pacific, Wellington, Stratford, and Virginia the men disobeyed the strike order. The Auditorium, Annex, and Palmer house in the downtown district and the Chicago Beach and Hyde Park in the suburbs were not disturbed.

After the Family Hotels.

Strike committees yesterday afternoon were sent out by the union to tie up the south side family hotels. They first visited the Warner, and there succeeded in getting the engineers to walk out. During more than an hour the heat was "off" and the elevators did not run. Then nonunion men were obtained and the fires started. The men at the Chicago Beach went out and saw their places filled, but those at the Del Prado refused to leave their work.

At 4 o'clock Manager A. Frank of the Sherman house went before Justice Prindiville and swore out warrants for the men in his engine room. He then placed a constable to watch them. The purpose was to prevent the strikers from serving warrants on the men that would cripple the house.

VOTE $10,000 TO SUPPRESS THE STREET CAR STRIKERS.

Bloomington Citizens Decide They Will Aid Company and Mayor Morrison Issues Radical Proclamation.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Citizens' alliance of Bloomington, an anti-union organization of business men and citizens, has announced that it would tender the sum of $10,000 to aid the street railway company in its contest with the strikers.

Mayor George C. Morrison has issued a radical proclamation concerning the strike. He has ordered all persons to refrain from loitering or congregating on the public streets under the severest penalties.

In addition it was decided at a conference between the city and county authorities to triple the force of officers and of deputies in anticipation of any outbreak on Saturday night or Sunday.

STRIKERS ARRESTED AT BATAVIA

Fifty Warrants Served on Men Accused of Rioting in Labor Troubles in Illinois Town.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Because of the riots in Batavia, as a result of strikes in the different factories there, fifty warrants were issued this afternoon by Judge Haley for the arrest of as many strikers. They were served tonight. Last night a crowd of strikers attacked the men at the United States Wind Engine and Pump company's factory, and the police had to be summoned before the riot was quelled. The cases are set for hearing next Wednesday.

SHE THROWS AWAY HER VALISE.

Mrs. Anna Strong Shrieks as She Sees Deeds and Valuables Fall in River.

While trying to board the steamer Georgia as it was leaving the Goodrich docks at the foot of Rush street last evening Mrs. Anna Strong, 50 Sacramento avenue, tossed her valise to a person on the boat and lost it. It contained deeds of property, bank checks, and other valuable papers. When the person who caught the valise saw that Mrs. Strong would be unable to board the boat he tried to throw the bag to the dock, but it fell into the water. Mrs. Strong's cry as the valise sank attracted a policeman, but he could not recover it.

Dinner to Electric Superintendents.

A score of superintendents of the various departments of the Western Electric company were given an informal dinner at the Grand Pacific hotel last night for the purpose of getting an exchange of ideas on the conduct of the various branches of the business.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 11.]

GIRARD—Philip Girard, Jan. 5, aged 27 years and 3 months, beloved husband of Ella Girard [nee Basler], son of Lewis Girard; member of Marquette council, Knights of Columbus; Presentation court, C. O. F.; Northwestern council, R. A. Funeral Friday, 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 1821 West Harrison street, to Presentation church, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel. Canadian papers please copy.

DR. H. H. DePEW CURES PILES.

He offers his advice and services to Tribune readers and Tribune subscribers.
He has made a special study of rectal troubles and rupture.
He is well and favorably known in Chicago by both the laity and profession as well.
The cures effected by Dr. DePew put him on a plain of high rank and good standing.
He gives fair and sufficient reason why he advertises and to whom he advertises.
He is well able to afford to do good work to a large number of suffering men and women.
The doctor may be consulted in cases of Piles, Fistula, Fissures and Rectal Disorders; also in Rupture.
Varicocele and hydrocele CURED-IN-A-DAY is Dr. DePew's absolute assurance and guarantee.
Thirty years a doctor means something to any man who studies, works, progresses and keeps up to date.
You may consult Dr. DePew with the absolute knowledge that he will give you fair and reasonable treatment.

Your attention is here called to a doctor of fair repute and undoubted ability. You may consult with this doctor in his own consulting room (private) free of all cost to yourself. All you need to do is to mention the Chicago Tribune.

Over thirty years ago H. H. De Pew secured the right to practice Medicine and Surgery and assume the title of Physician and Surgeon. Being an ambitious young man, he began to work on well defined lines. His desire and thoughts directed him into certain channels in which the naked eye could see him at work.

He was compelled to work as a general practitioner, and study his specific cases in hospitals and free clinics. The doctor puzzled over the many cases of rupture before he reached any kind of a way that would lead to the treating and curing and healing of rupture, without the use of the knife, or by operation. Humanity not only wants to be sure to get well, but the man or woman wants to get well at once and with no pain and little inconvenience.

A doctor who is known to be rough in methods and work soon gets a reputation that is likely to leave him no patients and no one on whom he may depend for a good word.

Dr. DePew soon saw the advisability of treating rupture without pain, or inconvenience, or detention from work. He who is treated and cured by Dr. DePew may depend upon it there will be no loss of time from work or the regular routine of a business life. Dr. DePew prides himself on his ability to treat and cure rupture without pain, knife, detention from business, or annoyance to the ruptured person. He has every detail of his work at his finger ends, and does the work of manipulating so swiftly and cleverly so that any one could truly say, it is fairly wonderful.

The doctor has professional assistants, but he does the main work in person. In the treating of rupture, it is safe to say that no one gives better satisfaction than Dr. De Pew. His offices are frequented by all classes of men and women. Men from the higher walks of life and men from the lower strata of society. Doctors from remote points and professional men from urban and suburban. The doctor finds time to do a great deal of special investigation. He is a practical man as well as a student. He realizes that study and practice are hand-maidens not to be neglected.

Dr. H. H. DePew treats and cures PILES, FISTULA, FISSURES, RECTAL DISORDERS; also RUPTURE.

Dr. DePew CURES VARICOCELE-IN-A-DAY.

YOU MAY CONSULT DR. De PEW FREE

—Just mention the Tribune. If you are unable to call in person write a letter to

DR. H. H. DePEW

SUITE 211-212 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,
112 S. Clark-st., Southwest cor. Washington.
OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 5. SUNDAYS, 9 TO 12.

EXCURSION—TRAVEL.

TRIBUNE BUREAU OF TRAVEL AND RESORTS

THE TRIBUNE will supply reliable information regarding winter resorts to its readers, upon application to the Bureau of Travel and Resorts.

JAMAICA

"The land for tourist and health-seeker." The United Fruit Co.'s Steamship Lines afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U.S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT. Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom accommodations, and meals, $75. One Way, $40. Address for information and booklets Division Passenger Agent, UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Long Wharf, Boston, Mass. Pier 5, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa., or Raymond & Whitcomb, 323 So. Clark-st., Thos. Cook & Son, 234 So Clark-st., R. H. Crunden & Co., 220 So. Clark-st., Read Campbell, 180 Dearborn-st., Warren Keeler, 119 Adams-st., L. F. Vosburgh, 180 So. Clark-st., Ward Bros., 258 So. Clark-st.

Q.S.S. Co.
For the Winter
Go To **Bermuda**

Reached in forty-eight hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. Headquarters for British North Atlantic Navy and Army. Cable communication. Equable climate; average temperature 70°. For illustrated pamphlet in colors apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

CUBA, NASSAU, MEXICO. WARD LINE

Excellent service, frequent sailings, elegant twin screw steamers. Schedules and descriptive matter on application.

MONETT & HARTMANN, Western Passenger Agents, 2188 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TRAINS DE LUXE TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Escorted Tours to Florida and Egypt. Nile Tourist Steamers and Dahabeahs. "We Assure the Success of Your Tour." 332 So. Clark-st. Phone Harrison 1267.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.

This well established hotel offers superior accommodations in what is admitted to be the healthiest section of the South. Three through trains daily from New York. Splendid 18 hole golf course and the handsomest club house in the South. Facilities for all outdoor sports; also squash courts, bowling alleys, tennis, etc. Good quail, snipe, and woodcock shooting. The hotel is situated in a suburb of Augusta, with attractive surroundings, pleasant walks, good roads, and well equipped livery. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr. Also manager Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, New York.

"THE GEM OF WINTER RESORTS."

Hotel Belleview
Bellair, Florida.

OPENS SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th.

"The Center of Winter Golf." Hunting, Driving, Sailing, Bathing, and Fishing. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Address E. H. YARD, Manager, 71 Broadway, New York.

..FLORIDA..

SUMMER ALL THE TIME.
GO TO "PARK HOUSE," MAITLAND.

HOTEL GREEN, PASADENA, CAL.

Absolutely Fireproof. American and European Plans. Grill. 200 new rooms, with bath. Finished Jan. 1, 1904. Golf. Send for booklet. J. H. HOLMES, Manager.

WINTER RESORTS.

Season 1904
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

Ponce de Leon
ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of MR. ROBERT MURRAY.
Opens Tuesday, January 12th, 1904.
Closes Tuesday, April 12th, 1904.

Alcazar
ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of Mr. Jos. P. GRAVES.
Now open. Closes Saturday, April 30, 1904.

Ormond
ORMOND-ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of
. . . . . MESSRS. ANDERSON & PRICE.
Opens Monday, January 11th, 1904.
Closes Monday, April 11th, 1904.

Royal Poinciana
PALM BEACH - ON - LAKE - WORTH. Under the management of
. . . . . MR. FRED STERRY.
Now open.
Closes Saturday, April 9th, 1904.

The Breakers
PALM BEACH - BY - THE - SEA. Under the management of
. . . . . MR. FRED STERRY.
Opens Monday, February 1st, 1904.
Closes Saturday, April 2d, 1904.

The Royal Palm
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904.

APPRECIATION.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1904.

Editor of "The Chicago Tribune": I cannot too strongly commend your editorial position on the Iroquois fire and its consequences. McCutcheon's cartoons for the last three days put the whole story most graphically and justly before the public. Moreover, your account of the tragedy in all its phases is the best that has appeared in any of the papers that I have read. If such a reputable journal as "The Tribune" will take and maintain a vigorous and uncompromising position at such times we may soon hope for better things in Chicago!

With Miss Seidmore's foreign letters, McCutcheon's cartoons, vigorous and significant editorials, and such well edited news columns, you have the greatest paper in the country—and I have made myself familiar with all the leading ones. Gratefully yours,

A CITIZEN.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1904.

Editor of "The Tribune": It is with pleasure that I thank you for your correspondent's (Seidmore) letters. They are very entertaining and instructive to one who is not as well read as he might be. I believe with Miss Seidmore that the English would like to have us fight Russia, so that she could reap the benefits thereof. This morning's article certainly was to the point all right. Again I thank you. A. R.

Toledo, O., Jan. 5, 1904.

Editor of "The Tribune": Allow me to compliment you for the thorough and systematic arrangement of the names of victims of the horrible catastrophe at the Iroquois theater. The classification under the different subheads showed the high character of your heads of departments, who grasped the situation fully and at once. Yours truly, J. P. JONES.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1904.

Editor of "The Tribune": The poem in "The Tribune" on Jan. 4, entitled "Why Pa Doesn't Read," should rank with Riley and with Eugene Field's best child poems. It is excellent for platform use, too. "W. D. N." is good. E. S.

"The Chicago Sunday Tribune" of Dec. 20th was probably the finest issue of any daily ever published in the United States or any other country from a literary and artistic standpoint.—Mail Order Journal.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Evening Citizen.]

"The Chicago Tribune" yesterday contained a cartoon by John T. McCutcheon that expressed more deep feeling than any cartoon we have ever seen and demonstrated that the artist was a master of pathos as well as of humor. The cartoon was entitled "His Sunday Dinner." At one end of a table sat a man in the most abject state of dejection. His gaunt features, the hopeless look in his eye, the clinched fist to his lips, told quite as effectively as did the four empty chairs around the table of the terrible loss he had sustained in the Chicago theater fire. The mother's place, the little high chair, and two other seats around the family board were vacant, and only one little tot was left, whose bright face had an inquiring glance toward its father, as if asking where mamma and the others had gone. In the window hung a Christmas wreath and on the wall was the motto "Blessed Are the Poor in Spirit." Columns could not have told better the story of the aching heart, of the barren, colorless life that stretched out before him with all but one of the dear ones snatched away. It was a great cartoon, and one that will come close to hundreds of lives by reason of the dreadful catastrophe of last week.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGES.

The Illinois statutes provide that—

Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the person who or the company or corporation which, would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable in an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony.

Under this law one suit has been begun against the management of the Iroquois theater and the city of Chicago, whose inspectors are alleged to have been culpably negligent, to recover $10,000—the statutory limit—for a life lost in the theater fire. Other suits will follow. If they were to be brought in all cases the damages would be enormous.

It will rest with court and jury to determine whether the person for whose death damages have been asked died by reason of some wrongful act, neglect, or default which can be brought home directly to the theater management itself. There is a difference between a neglect of duty on the part of employés which the management may be ignorant of and a failure of the management to adopt precautions it knew were required. Whether there was such a failure is a question of evidence. As regards the liability of the city there are cases in which it has been held pecuniarily responsible for damages due to the neglect and default of employés. If it shall be held finally that the city, because of its failure to enforce ordinances, must pay part of the damages growing out of the loss of life in the Iroquois theater the taxpayers will get a sharp lesson as to the costliness of an inefficient municipal administration, which may make them more careful in the selection of their agents.

WHAT WAS REQUIRED—AND GIVEN.

ON THE STAGE—	
Fire apparatus.	None at the Iroquois.
Men able to use it.	None at the Iroquois.
A fire alarm box.	None at the Iroquois.
Incombustible scenery.	None at the Iroquois.
No loose or flying flaps.	Some at the Iroquois.
A steel fireproof curtain.	None at the Iroquois.
A sprinkler system.	None at the Iroquois.
An automatic ventilator.	None at the Iroquois.
Protected lights.	None at the Iroquois.
Frequent inspections.	None at the Iroquois.
IN THE AUDITORIUM—	
Straight aisles leading to exits.	Few at the Iroquois.
Plenty of them and unobstructed.	Few at the Iroquois.
Broad, straight stairways.	None at the Iroquois.
Sufficient space between seats.	Not much at the Iroquois.
Wide fire escapes, easy of access.	None at the Iroquois.
Independent exits from galleries.	Few at the Iroquois.
Opening of these exits.	Not practiced at the Iroquois.
Independent lighting systems.	Not used at the Iroquois.
No "standing room."	Much at the Iroquois.
ALL OVER THE HOUSE—	
Frequent fire drills.	None at the Iroquois.

THE KANSAS RAILROAD DISASTER.

The first serious railroad disaster of the new year occurred on Wednesday morning near Willard, Kas., the Rock Island, California and Mexico express train having been wrecked by a headon collision with a cattle train. Twenty-three persons are known to have been killed, and, if reports are correct, nearly every passenger on the train, except those in the two sleepers at the rear, was injured.

The reports of the disaster do not throw light upon the causes which led up to it and indicate where immediate responsibility for it should be placed. Somebody blundered. Somebody either disobeyed orders or was negligent in the performance of his duty, for there would have been no collision had not such been the case. There is no excuse for a headon collision in the present era of railroad operation. Most of the railroad wrecks last year were the result of collisions of this kind, occasioned by gross carelessness and disregard of the simplest precautions. It is time they should be stopped. The investigation of this latest disaster should be as rigid and exhaustive as those which are now being made in the case of the Iroquois theater horror.

If men are clearly to blame, punish the guilty parties. If the system is at fault, change the system. Improved methods of railroad operation are needed.

JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN?

It is ostentatiously announced from [illegible] that the Japanese contemplate an invasion of Corea with 35,000 men. It may, to some, seem strange that they have waited so long to occupy Corea, which is not Russian territory, and the occupation of which Russia could not consider an act of war. Corea is the casus belli. Why does not Japan take time by the forelock and seize the hermit kingdom now?

Perhaps because, though the fight will be about Corea, it will not be in Corea. Perhaps the Japanese would rather fight in the enemy's country than in that which is already more than half their own. Perhaps they know that by no possibility could they strike a telling blow at Russia unless they took one of its three great fortresses, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, or Dalny. Now, though Japan might well invade Corea before war was declared, it certainly could not invade Manchuria without committing an act of war. And it also could not invade Manchuria without first winning on sea. Perhaps, then, the mikado is waiting first until all hope of peace is averted, next until he beats the Muscovite at sea before beginning his land campaign on the continent of Asia.

If both things came to pass he could strike, perhaps, not at Corea but at the head of the Liaotung peninsula, at the foot of which are both Port Arthur and Dalny.

Suppose the Japanese, having won at sea, decided to occupy some point on the Liaotung peninsula, on the railroad north of Dalny and Port Arthur? What would be the advantage of the move? First, they would have a sea base and short line of communication to it which could not be severed. The railroad runs along the west coast of the Liaotung. To take a position upon it the invaders would not need to get from under the shelter of their naval guns. So, if defeated, they would not be annihilated, but could find a ready retreat to their base.

Second, the invaders would effectually besiege two of Russia's strongest fortresses without necessarily coming within cannon shot of either one. The fleet would prevent succor by sea, the possession of the railroad and surrounding country would prevent succor by land. Owing to the narrow contour of the peninsula the ships could blockade three sides and troops but one—a reversal of the usual custom and a great advantage to the country with the victorious fleet.

Third, the Japanese would achieve at one fell blow Napoleon's constant object—to divide his enemies. The Russian troops are scattered all over Manchuria, with large garrisons in Port Arthur, Dalny, Mukden, New Chwang, Vladivostok, and along the railroad. At occupation on the peninsula north of the two first named places would just about split the Russians in half and give the Japanese general a chance, if he could utilize it, to use his interior line and concentrate his whole force against the scattered sections of his enemy. The Russians have tried to do in Manchuria what the Austrians tried to do in the Marengo campaign—namely: to occupy the whole territory with soldiers, to garrison every strategic town and pass. Napoleon went through their scattered garrisons like a knife through cheese, and finally beat what remained of the Austrians in a pitched battle. If he had had command of the sea in that campaign it would have been over even sooner.

Fourth, the occupation of the northern part of the Liaotung peninsula would protect Corea. No Russian troops could safely cross the Yalu with a Japanese force in their rear and flank, ready to fall at any moment upon their communications.

Fifth, so far as concerns the fortresses. If the Japanese possessed the narrow strip of land above Dalny and Port Arthur they would blockade those two ports. If the garrisons wished to raise the siege they would have to come out in the open and fight without the advantage of a defensive position.

Sixth, if Russia eventually did collect a large enough army from Europe to drive the Japanese out of Manchuria they could reembark, sail for Corea, arrive at the Yalu by water before the Russians could get there by land, and then take up the defensive campaign at that point, the war hitherto having been conducted on the enemy's soil.

Seventh, the Japanese being in uninterrupted possession of the railroad for a time, they would absolutely destroy it for hundreds of miles north before permitting their enemies to use it to shunt reinforcements to the scene of operations. Under these circumstances it would be hard for Russia to send an undivided army to the relief of Dalny and Port Arthur. And if the relieving army came in divisions the Japanese would have the chance to beat them piecemeal.

The Auditorium Proposition.

The manager of the Auditorium and the trustees of the Orchestra association have promised the city government that they will lower their steel curtain, thus entirely cutting off the stage from the auditorium, and place the orchestra in front of the curtain, which will take the players off the stage entirely, if they are allowed to resume their concerts, the interruption of which is not merely a hardship to the orchestra but threatens its permanent loss to the city. By lowering the curtain and placing the orchestra in front of it the stage will be completely cut off from the house and the audience will be in a place of safety. It is true that an automatic sprinkler has not yet been installed on the stage, but when the curtain is down that part of the house where the sprinkler will be will not be in use. To allow the concerts to be resumed under these conditions would not be an unfair discrimination against any other house or place of amusement, as the concert season is not in competition with anything else and the conditions of safety will have been complied with.

THE CASE FOR SPRINKLERS.

The managers of the Iroquois theater would be delighted to have the council fire commission bring in a finding against automatic sprinklers. The absence of automatic sprinklers is a sin which they can get no scapegoat to stand for!

Why didn't the curtain fall? Some employé put something in the way. Why didn't the skylights open out? Some employé disadjusted the mechanism. Why wasn't the flood light protected? Some employé disobeyed instructions. Scapegoats can digest almost anything.

But when it comes to automatic sprinklers, even scapegoats lose their appetites. The owners and managers, and they alone, are responsible for the fact that sprinklers were not installed. How pleasant it would be for them to have the council fire commission decide that after all there was only a legal and not a vital demand for sprinklers!

But wasn't there a vital demand? The high pressure commission's report to the council was signed by the best fire protection engineers in the city. C. W. Robinson of the underwriters' laboratories, where all fire appliances are given an authoritative test of national significance; Robert Jardine, representing thirty-three mutual fire insurance companies, among them the senior mutuals of New England, which have achieved a spectacular success in reducing fire losses in hazardous manufacturing properties; A. W. Hardy, engineer of the Western union, comprising seventy-nine large fire insurance companies; Albert Blauvelt of the Western Factory association; S. H. Lockett, manager of the survey bureau—these men, all of them fire protection engineers of the highest standing, maintained in the high pressure report that automatic sprinklers were absolutely indispensable in all theaters.

They went further. They were not content with maintaining. They proved. They made a study of fire losses in Chicago. They found that in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 the losses in ordinary buildings equipped with sprinklers in the downtown district were .009 per $100, while the losses in unequipped buildings were .95 per $100. They further found in a study of the period from 1892 to 1901 that—

The buildings equipped with the automatic sprinkler show fewer losses than those that are fireproof and not equipped. It appears that so far as this record is concerned the so-called fire traps equipped with sprinklers are a safer proposition than the modern fireproof buildings unequipped.

"But the sprinklers go off without being asked and produce devastating floods." The fire protection engineers don't think so. The big State street stores don't think so. Most of them have installed sprinkler systems. And the silks and laces which they have at stake are a thousand times more valuable than the gauze and tinsel endangered on a stage.

Automatic sprinklers, arranged row on row, opening with the heat, discharging each of them a barrel of water a minute in a dense, swirling spray, carrying the recommendation of the most experienced fire protection engineers—if these ingenious devices of modern science are withdrawn from the theater ordinance what is the use of science or of experience?

The Daily News Almanac for 1904.

That always welcome New Year's visitor, the Daily News Almanac and Year Book, has made its appearance, and is filled with even more than its usual amount of information for 1903 and 1904 reference. The present almanac, in addition to its usual carefully prepared statistics, contains some new features, such as lists of the trusts and monopolies, anti-trust laws and tariff rates as they affect trust products, monetary, immigration, and labor statistics, and general chronological and historical information. It therefore appeals to the general public and not merely to the voter, though the political world will find its usual amount of information besides, such as has a bearing upon the issues in the forthcoming national campaign. The preface says "the information in the volume, whether relating to national, state, or local affairs, has been obtained as far as possible from official and other authoritative sources, and is believed to be accurate and trustworthy." No one will question this. There are almanacs and year books almost without end, and each has its excellent points, but for Chicago and the west the Daily News Almanac stands at the head for comprehensiveness and useful reference. It is indispensable.

Stock Market History.

Of course, when Mr. Rockefeller and some allied interests wanted to get hold of "steel common" they made it so common that nobody wanted it. And, of course, when they get all that they want of it, outsiders will never be able to get all they want of it. That is usually stock market history.—Boston Advertiser.

Tip.

When a man gets neat enough to roll up his trousers the time is ripe for pulling his leg.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1904: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

So much attention has been attracted of late to Kisheneff and to the possibility of another massacre of the Jews taking place there this week—tomorrow was the day set for the outbreak—that it may be just as well to mention that Prince Urussoff, the governor of Bessarabia, the province in which Kisheneff is situated, is probably the most liberally disposed of all the higher dignitaries of the Muscovite administration with regard to the Jewish race.

The prince, in fact, has achieved distinction by presenting a memorandum to the czar strongly advocating the abrogation of all special laws aimed against the Jews. The prince attributes no little of the prevailing prosperity of the province of Bessarabia to the industry of the Jews, not merely as traders but also as agriculturists on the land near the towns and cities. He states that they have been particularly successful in the cultivation of the tobacco plant, that they are also useful in facilitating the export of Bessarabian produce, especially wines, to foreign countries, and according to him it is only because special laws of an oppressive character weigh upon the Jews too harshly that some of them have been induced to dabble in politics.

The prince's memorandum has created a great impression upon Emperor Nicholas. He has organized an imperial commission for the purpose of dealing with the matter, and with the object of codifying and amending the existing statutes relating to the Jews. Prince Obolenski, formerly governor of Kharkoff, and who so narrowly escaped death by assassination, has been appointed president of this commission.

In view of the probability of war between Japan and Russia it will doubtless interest a number of people in this country to know that Vice Admiral Count Togo, the commander of the Japanese fleet, as well as the captains of three of the principal battleships of the mikado's navy, are converts to Christianity. Native Christians are indeed beginning to occupy many high and honorable positions in the state. Quite a long row of members of the lower and of the upper house of parliament are Christians, and a number of the latter occupy seats on the judicial bench. Moreover, three of the biggest daily newspapers of Tokio, the capital of Japan, are in the hands of Christians, and under the circumstances it cannot be denied that Christianity, with all that the latter involves in the way of civilization and enlightenment, is making its way quietly but surely in Japan.

Chief Detective Inspector Quinn, who has just succeeded Supt. Melville as head of the special service branch of New Scotland Yard in London, is, like his predecessor, an Irishman, and it is upon his shoulders that will rest for some years to come the responsibility of watching over the safety, not merely of England's king and queen, both at home and abroad, but also over those foreign sovereigns who may happen to visit the united kingdom. The new superintendent has already spent nearly a quarter of a century in the police, has for a number of years been the principal lieutenant of Melville, and by his services on both sides of the Atlantic, by his intuition, initiative, and pluck, has shown himself thoroughly well qualified to take Melville's place.

How small is the difference between the children of the anointed of the Lord and of those of less exalted people is conclusively shown once more by the narrow escape from death of the infant Prince Charles of Belgium, son of that Prince Albert who spent nearly a year traveling about in this country in 1878, and who is heir presumptive to the throne of his uncle, King Leopold. It seems that the child, which is only a few weeks old, has almost succumbed to acute inflammation of the stomach brought on by the folly of a nurse who gave him candies and sugar in excess to prevent him crying. Owing to his illness his baptism, which was to have been celebrated in great state in the Cathedral of St. Gudule at Brussels last week, had to be performed privately at Prince Albert's palace.

Prince Henry of Pless, who represented the German emperor at the inauguration of the new building of the New York chamber of commerce last year, and who prior to the appointment of baron von Sternburg was mentioned as a candidate for the post of German ambassador at Washington, looked so stalwart and burly a man when over here that it will doubtless shock quite a number of people to learn that he has been a sufferer from tuberculosis of the lungs and that the fell disease obtained so powerful a hold upon him that at the beginning of the winter he placed himself under the care of Dr. Marmorek, the inventor of a new serum for the treatment of the malady. It is stated to have resulted in the most satisfactory manner and I hear that while he is still far from being a strong man, yet that he has recovered from the malady with which he was afflicted.

Prince Henry is the eldest son of that enormously wealthy old prince of Pless who is grand huntsman to the crown of Prussia and chancellor of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle. His younger son, Count Conrad Hochberg, was in this country last fall, and his eldest son, the one to whom I have referred above as having been successfully treated with serum for tuberculosis, was for several years connected with the German embassy in London, where he married the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cornwallis West.

A sister of the young princess of Pless, who is one of the most famous beauties of the courts of St. James and of Berlin, is the wife of the present duke of Westminster, while their brother, George Cornwallis West, married the American born widow of the late Lord Randolph Churchill.

King Victor Emmanuel's approval of the parliamentary inquiry into the naval administration initiated by the socialist party is due to the astounding fact that when he visited England and demanded that a couple of Italian battleships or first class cruisers should convoy him across the English channel from Cherbourg to Portsmouth he was informed that there was no man-of-war available for the purpose, this in spite of the colossal sums which Italy spends each year upon her navy.

King Victor Emmanuel felt keenly the mortification of being forced to content himself with the escort of an English squadron during his trip by sea to and from England and made up his mind on his return to his dominions that he would find out how it was that in spite of the $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 that is spent each year upon the Italian navy there should have been literally not a single ship of war available when he required its services.

He was forestalled in his intention by the socialists, and far from opposing their demand for a thorough investigation of the condition which has resulted in such a situation, has coöperated with the socialists in the matter.

The parliamentary committee of inquiry consists of six senators, six members of the chamber of deputies, and of three officials with full judicial powers and the duty of presenting a final report within a year. What both the king and the country desire is that no money should be wasted on unnecessary naval armaments when it might be used for the improvement of maritime commerce, it being pointed out that both Holland and Belgium, neither of which have any navy to speak of, enjoy an oversea trade superior to that of Italy.

The prince de Beam, who is about to join the French embassy at Washington, is not strictly speaking a French prince but a French count of ancient lineage, his real title being comte de Beam, prince de Viana. Viana is a château in Spain, owned by the family of the prince. But his title in connection therewith is derived from the pope and is in no sense of the word a French honor. It is to be hoped that the officials at the state department at Washington will bear this in mind when the new secretary arrives here to replace M. de Margerie and the time comes for placing his name on the diplomatic list. For the department is so scrupulously particular about most trifles that it is strange that it should sometimes lend itself unwittingly and give the stamp of its authority to assumptions by foreign diplomats of titles that are not altogether justified.

He's All Right.

Luke E. Wright, vice governor of the Philippines, has been appointed governor. He is a democrat, but he is believed to be the right Mr. Wright.—Columbus Dispatch.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

His Philosophy.

Wish I had nothin' else to do but set around
an' laugh at things!
The whole world's funny through an' through, from you an' me clear up to kings.
You think that I am gay an' glad with not a thing to worry me;
I think the outlook's pretty bad, but your good fortune I can see.
Each woman sees a hat or dress that she thinks should ha' been for her—
An', take it by an' large, I guess this world keeps gettin' funnier.

Each town is full o' candidates that thinks they are the people's choice,
All over these United States they're harkin' for the callin' voice;
An' each one wishes he'd the chance the other fellow has to win,
But, after all, it's just a dance—some goin' out, some comin' in.
We know the office seeks the man, an' that is why we never fail
To try to hit upon a plan to leave a mighty well made trail.

You worry when the agent calls to get his little monthly rent,
His heart with disappointment falls if he finds you without a cent;
We read about some millionaire who sings the joy of bein' poor,
An' know of poor men everywhere who scheme to make their fortune sure.
The man who has an appetite must be content plain things to eat;
The rich man's in a sorry plight—his appetite he must entreat.

Wish I had nothin' else to do but set around
an' laugh at things!
I'd chuckle for a while at you, an' then I'd snicker at the kings.
You think it would be very fine to loll around an' wear a crown;
The king is anxious to resign an' lay the heavy headgear down.
I'd laugh at them that wants to walk; I'd laugh at them that wants to ride,
At them that talks, or doesn't talk—if I was only satisfied.

W. D. N.

It may be that Japan and Russia are unable to agree upon a referee.

There will be more room on the water wagon after a few days.—Washington Post. Going to climb down, are you?

Congress will be asked to fortify the Philippines. This will lead to more trouble with Senator Hoar.

It is believed, nevertheless, that the senate will agree to hitch Gen. Wood to an additional star.

Apparently the weather forecaster thinks he has a few more good snows in him.

Mr. Bryan must try to overcome that feeling of homesickness and longing for the courts of Europe that will take possession of him when he comes back to Nebraska.

The unexpected and unwarranted interference of the weather man deprived the talking off of "the lid" in New York City of much of its spectacular effect.

As to the late Gen. Longstreet, the sons of the confederacy who fought under him may be pardoned for resenting with some emphasis the aspersions against his fame and honor by the daughters.

A demand has gone up that the Congressional Record be printed on better type. It ought to be accompanied by a demand for congressional speeches of a better type.

Mr. Carnegie seems to feel that he has several years yet in which to make arrangements to die gracefully.

Perhaps Roeski purloined the mainspring from the close watch that was kept on him and made a saw of it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Squaring Himself.

The eminent statesman who had been invited to attend one of those delightful harmony dinners seated himself at his desk and wrote the following:

"Gentlemen, I sincerely regret that a sudden illness will prevent me from accepting your kind invitation," etc.

"Why do you say that?" spoke up his conscience. "You know you don't regret that you can't attend the dinner."

"My meaning ought to be perfectly plain to you," retorted the eminent statesman. "What I regret is the sudden illness—not the inability to accept the invitation."

And his conscience ducked.

The Boy of It.

Tommy's Mother—"Perhaps it is just as well, Tommy, that you never want to eat oatmeal, or cracked wheat, or any of these breakfast foods. The scientific men have been analyzing them, and they say there is not only no nutriment in such things, but that most of them are positively injurious."

Tommy—"Gee! Why didn't you cook some this mornin', mamma? I'd kind o' like to try 'em."

Eccentricities of Genius.

In the dead of night the landlady was heard hammering on the door of her illustrious lodger's sleeping room.

"Wake up, doctor!" she exclaimed. "I heard somebody trying to raise your window just now!"

"Never mind, madam," grunted the great Dr. Johnson, sleepily. "It's only Boswell. He is trying to find out whether or not I snore."

Expecting Too Much.

"What I want," said the politician who thought he had a strong pull at Washington, "is a job that will give me a lot of traveling around, with not much to do, and with a good salary attached to it."

"My friend," replied the dispenser of jobs, "even at the pie counter you don't get your pie for nothing."

Her Best Friends.

Maud—"Poor dear Fanny takes precious care of her good looks nowadays."

Mabel—"Yes, considering the fact that she parted with them years ago."

More than One Kind.

"The only man whose job I envy," remarked the passenger with the skull cap, "is the president."

"I wouldn't take his job and responsibility and worry for all the salary he gets," said the passenger in the long brown ulster.

"You wouldn't? Great Scott! He has nothing to do but sign a paper occasionally, ride about the country in a private car, and pocket $100,000 a year."

"Is it possible you don't know that the president of the United States gets only fifty thou—"

"I'm not talking about the president of the United States. I'm talking about the president of this railroad."

C. W. T.

PERSONAL.

The king of Italy will open the international exhibition of automobiles at Turin next month.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has refused the colonelcy of the Newport artillery company. This organization was formed in 1741.

Samuel J. Crawford was the youngest governor of Kansas, and is now the sole survivor of the union war governors.

Giacomo Puccini, composer, was married a few days ago at Torre del Lago, Italy, to Elvira Ronturi Gemignan, a widow.

Joseph Manley, who wants to be governor of Maine, has secured control of the Portland Press, the former organ of Thomas B. Reed.

The duke of Norfolk might vote eight times in the house of lords, as he has eight titles, but it happens that the rule is "one man, one vote."

King Alfonso and his mother will visit Vienna during the summer, stopping at Paris on the way. He will be accorded magnificent receptions.

Sir Oliver Lodge is a man talked about in London. He has conceived a device for fighting fog by electricity, the current to be shot from tall masts.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1904.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY:

Napoleon threatened to exterminate the Portuguese nation unless it declared war against Great Britain.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY:

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated at New York with a great public dinner in Tammany hall.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Two English warships appeared before Sevastopol and their commander notified the Russian admiral that the allied fleets had entered the Black sea.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Two rebel prisoners who had escaped over the fence at Camp Douglas, Chicago, were found frozen to death on the prairie near Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

"Remodeling" of the White house was declared finished, and the east room was said to be the largest in the United States, excepting public halls.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Business at Havana, Cuba, was tied up by a strike of union teamsters.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY:

Ignatius Donnelly urged the "wiping out" of the Minnesota state constitution and Supreme court because the latter had declared a state grain elevator for farmers was unconstitutional.

The Man Next Door

The Woman Stenographer

The most interesting story in the world is how the man next door lives.—R. L. Stevenson.

Miss Alice Green is a stenographer in a big office building. She is also a pretty girl. There are more than 12,000 more or less like her in Chicago.

When Miss Green woke up at 7 o'clock the other morning she was much in love—with her work.

"No," she says, "it isn't a question of getting married with me or with most of the young women in my line of business—at least so far as the really competent and businesslike stenographers are concerned. One thing I have noticed is that a majority of the stenographers who do get married keep right on with their work. That sort of thing doesn't appeal to me. Besides, there are other ambitions in life. Take the four girls who live here in our flat. We are—or were—all stenographers. Miss Jackson, the head of the house, has lived in Chicago ten years.

STENOGRAPHER IN A BIG OFFICE BUILDING.

She began as a stenographer with the house of which she is now secretary, and she owns a good interest in the business, too. She got the position and the interest solely on her merits. Now she draws what most men would consider a handsome salary; has a good bank account, and in a comparatively few years will be able to retire, if she wants to, to live in comfort on her income. The rest of us are still taking dictation, and I, who have only been in Chicago three years, draw the smallest salary in the lot—$15 a week.

"I like my work. It is interesting and I learn new things all the time. I have a few hundred dollars in the savings bank and am as happy as most people. Why should I want to get married? O, of course, if——"

Miss Green rode downtown on the Alley "L." She got off at Madison street, with a wave of her hand to the other three young women.

"See you at luncheon," they called after her.

"Good morning, Miss Green," said her employer, who had come down early that morning. "Here are a lot of letters I wish you would answer. You'll know what to say."

"Of course, it wasn't always that way," explains Miss Green. "When I came in from my home in a small town a hundred miles south three years ago I was pretty timid. I should never have summoned up courage to come if it had not been for Miss Jackson, who came from the same little town. She had been so successful in Chicago and she advised me to come. Promised to look after me a little at first. Dear me, I didn't know a thing about stenography then, nor even how to answer a telephone.

"First of all I went to a school of stenography and typewriting for three months. Yes, perhaps, I did get through more quickly than the average, which, I believe, is about six months. The schools—or at least the best of them—get positions for their graduates. These positions are secured through the agencies of the big typewriter companies, who always have many calls for competent stenographers and operators.

"I can't imagine a more trying experience than that of a young girl going out for the first time with a letter of introduction to the manager of a big business house. Perhaps she is new to the city; at any rate she is certain to be extremely nervous and excited. Almost always she will find the man who is to give a trial to a beginner kindly and considerate.

"'Lay off your wraps, Miss Jones,' he will say, 'and I'll give you a letter to take and write out for me.'

"Poor girl! She knows that the taking and correct writing of that trial letter will settle her case. If she is lucky she will find that her possible employer dictates slowly and gives her only a short letter. Then—horror of horrors!—she may find the machine he has in use is one with which she is not familiar. It is hard enough writing this trial letter in any case. With an unfamiliar machine in use it is almost impossible to do a good job.

"'I'm sorry, Miss Jones, but I'm afraid we need some one with a little more experience,' he may say, and away goes the girl, half heartbroken, to report her failure and get another letter of introduction. Some girls who are constitutionally timid go out this after time to write trial letters before they succeed in pleasing an employer. But if a girl knows her business and has the right sort of nerve—courage—she will usually get along all right at the first attempt. Most men when they look for a stenographer at $6 a week—which is the average wage of a beginner—do not expect to find much speed or absolute perfection in style and accuracy.

"The curse of the business is the presence in it of so many hundreds of immature and poorly educated young women, who never got to be competent and expert stenographers or operators. They are turned out in great quantities by some of the big schools. I understand that some of the schools have regular agents who call on all the girls in each class which graduates from the grammar schools and dazzle their eyes with stories of the large salaries earned by some of the best young women in the business. These girls—many of them mere children—are run through the mill and turned out, half trained, to overflow the market.

"But the demand for thoroughly competent and reliable woman stenographers was never larger than it is now. Any competent worker can always get a position at a good salary. And I have found that business men are extremely ready to recognize and reward competency and reliability. I know a good many stenographers who are earning large salaries—as salaries go—and a good many who have worked up from the typewriting desk to more responsible and better paid positions. In this line of work—as in every other—it is almost entirely a question of the individual. If a girl likes her work and knows her business she will get along and find plenty of people to help her. In the training she gets in business methods, or may be, extremely valuable to her. She learns habits of thrift and economy—almost all the girls I know have accounts at the savings banks—and sooner or later she will feel herself prepared to start in business on her own account. Five woman stenographers, for instance, who had got just a little tired of the regular daily grind have pooled their resources and opened the Iroquois Lunch club on Randolph street, where working woman may join the club by paying 25 cents dues a month and luncheon is served there on the cafeteria plan at prices which are extremely low, and yet which will pay a good profit to the five promoters. A girl can get a good and substantial luncheon there for from 10 to 18 cents.

"There are half a dozen or more similar clubs in town, all managed in the same general way. As an evidence of the possible profit in such an enterprise, even when only 5 cents is charged for meat and 4 cents for a roll or piece of bread, it is stated that one of the largest of these clubs pays its promoters a profit of $15,000 or $20,000 a year.

"Then there are a good many stenographers who open offices of their own and do stenographic work and typewriting for the public. Some of them make good incomes, as is evidenced by the fact that they employ from three to a dozen or more assistants.

"But I have never thought much about my work as a career. As a matter of fact, I have never thought much about it at all.

LUNCHEON.

I enjoy my work thoroughly, I earn enough money to live comfortably, and put something in the savings bank every week. I am treated courteously by everybody, and I am pretty reasonably happy. That's all there is to it."

"A stenographer's work, provided she is a good stenographer and is interested in what she is doing, is quite a strain on her nerves. Often one goes home pretty well tired out. One doesn't have a great deal of time or of inclination for social pleasures, though we don't by any means live like hermits. We all like pretty things and dress at our flat we often have teas and sometimes with the mother of one of the girls to chaperon us, card parties. Of course if the fairy prince should come along and carry one off—but that is only a remote possibility."

H. M. H.

Nothing Sure About It.

[From the New York Times.]

Father Ducey is laughingly relating a recent experience. He was walking along Fourth avenue when he saw a little boy crying bitterly. As he stopped to inquire the cause of the tears he was forestalled by a small girl, who asked sympathetically:

"What ails you, boy? Why are you crying so hard?"

"Because mother's gone to heaven," sobbed the child.

"O, don't fret so," replied the girl consolingly, "sure, maybe she hasn't."

Should Get Some.

Still another Los Angeles man has fallen from a high building without suffering serious injury. Isn't it about time to advertise the advantage of our fine pneumatic atmosphere?—Los Angeles Express.

About the Limit.

Cy Lyle is the outbeatinest deal beat for fair! He had a bad case of appendicitis the other day and he made it over to his wife after fear some of his creditors would take it away from him.—Hardeman (Ky.) Free Press.

May Come to It.

Paris now eats 30,000 horses a year, and as we have learned from it to consume snails and frogs' legs, it follows that we shall still have use for our horses when automobiles become universal.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Record.

The scholastic population of the four largest counties in Tennessee is about one-third of the entire population and does not indicate any tendency to race suicide here.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

THE ROUND TABLE

Short Skirts a Safety Device.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.] My experience as one of those who escaped from the parquet floor of the Iroquois has impressed me so strongly that I feel impelled to call attention to one incident as a warning to women attending theaters. At one time in the rear aisle escape was cut off by a number of women lying prostrate on the floor. There was nothing in front of them to impede progress. They had been thrown down because the trails of their dresses were under the feet of the crowd around them, who were powerless to assist. They had to trample on or be thrown upon them. Had there been the same conditions in the parquet as in the galleries there would have been the same loss of life. It took the combined efforts of two men to drag one of these women from the pile. The points to note are these: Women, when you attend such places have the trails of your dresses so arranged that you can fasten them securely to your waists and clear of the floor.

Better still, wear short skirts.

A skirt that barely touches the floor will pull on it when you go down a step.

R. P. SHERWOOD.

Type of the Overcrowded Theater.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.] May I call the attention of your commission to the practice of overcrowding the theaters? On Saturday, Dec. 26, a friend and I tried to buy seats at the Chicago opera house. The ticket seller announced, in reply to our inquiry, that every seat in the house was sold, but that there was plenty of "good standing room." We entered and made our way to the first balcony, where we found the aisle at the head of the stairs filled with people at least five deep and the aisles leading to the back of the balcony so choked with "standers" that it was almost impossible for the refreshment peddler to force his way through.

After a few moments we endeavored to get out by the exit leading to the hall of the opera house block, but found the way barred by a heavy wooden grating. Then we tried the stairs, which in defiance of all reason and law were almost impassable because of the spectators crowded closely on them. It was only by sheer force that we got to the vestibule, where we found the ticket seller still announcing "good standing room."

LEWIS GUSTAFSON.

Put Curtain Within Arch.

Aroma, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The building ordinances of Chicago call for a fire wall between the stage and the auditorium. Why not build in the center of this fire wall at the proscenium arch a groove or opening wide enough to hang the asbestos curtain, at the same time inclosing the mechanism necessary to operate this fire drop?

This would make the asbestos curtain absolutely independent of and away from any of the scenery. Hence it would be impossible for any of the hangings in the loft or obstructions on the stage to interfere with its operation.

Had the fire curtain in the Iroquois been so arranged it would not have been possible for its fall to have been obstructed by any of the appliances used on the stage.

We also believe that the mechanism of this curtain should be controlled and operated at three different points, by electric buttons, as follows: One on each side of the stage and another in front of the leader of the orchestra, who, in our judgment, has a splendid opportunity to observe a fire and who always would be in a position to operate the curtain immediately.

Cox & Co.,
Managers of the Arcola theater.

Finds a Firetrap.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Through you I would like to call attention to one of our so-called "fireproof" theaters, the Auditorium. I had the misfortune once to sit in the top gallery or balcony.

The height was nauseating, and at the first intermission we decided to leave. We determined to walk down. We went out across a three foot bridge—one of three or four—to the stairs and there across the marble stairway stood an iron fence at least seven feet high with heavy iron gates padlocked.

A man was going down the stairs on the other side. We called and asked him to open the gates.

"O, no," he said, "we never open these gates. You will have to go down as you came up—by the elevator."

We went to the elevator shaft and pounded and shook the framework. At last a man informed us that the elevators only ran at the beginning and end of the performance. We could not find a guard or usher, so for about two hours we sat and waited for the show to end. The thought came to me then what a death trap the place would be in a fire. Conditions may have changed since then. If they have not, now is the time to have it done, but the price of the Auditorium as a gift would not tempt me into that trap again to find out.

J. J. HULL.

Call a Spade a Spade.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While you are discussing the subject of theatrical construction and management it occurs to me that it might be helpful to the public if some one could in some way be called to the witness stand at the Illinois and at the Iroquois and possibly some others, of calling from the first balcony the dress circle.

Tuesday morning last I purchased tickets for the first Wednesday matinee, and had it not been for an unpleasant experience I had had at the Illinois theater in finding myself located in the second balcony, when I supposed I held tickets for front seats in the first balcony, I might, without inquiry, have procured tickets for three children in the second balcony, believing that I had obtained safe seats for them in the first.

If the proprietors of these houses persist in calling the first balcony a dress circle, when it is not, in order to enable them, more profitably, perhaps, to exact a greater price for the seats, there may be no way to prevent it; but if attention can in some way be called to the practice the patrons may often be saved embarrassment if not more serious consequences.

C. W. GREENFIELD.

Ineffective Fire Extinguishers.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May I call your attention to the following report presented to the National Fire Protection association by W. H. Merrill Jr. of the underwriters' laboratories of Chicago?

"In view of the fact that several so-called fire extinguishers, consisting generally of glass metal tubes filled with mixtures of bicarbonate of soda and other materials in powdered form, have been widely advertised and sold for use for fire extinguishing purposes, this committee has to report that in its opinion all forms of dry powder fire extinguishers are inferior for general use, that attempts to extinguish fires with them may cause delay in the use of water and other approved extinguishing agents, and therefore the introduction should not be encouraged."

An authoritative report on this subject is worthy of consideration at the present time.

W. C. ROBINSON,
Underwriters' laboratories.

Jackson, Not Seely.

L. T. M.—"The Tribune" was in error yesterday in speaking of Mr. H. B. Seely as the hydraulic engineer of the Chicago high pressure water system in operation. Mr. Seely is secretary of that association. The hydraulic engineer is Mr. George W. Jackson.

They Are.

Editor of The Tribune: Are the steps on the McVicker fire escape made of wood?

INQUIRER.

"Big Four Route" to Florida.

Beginning Jan. 11, leaving Chicago 1 p. m. (except Sunday), Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Florida, are reached early next morning in Pullman's finest drawing room cars. Only one night out. Dining car service unexcelled. Reservations, etc., at 238 Clark street. Phone Harrison 4620.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Conducted by the School of Domestic Arts and Science of Chicago. . . . .

If for no other reason than to secure them the greatest amount of happiness at those times when they naturally expect to be made particularly happy, we ought to accustom our children to be content ordinarily with simple pleasures.—Florence Hall Winterburn.

LESSON NO. 136.—Home Making.

THE establishment of a school for the study of domestic science and arts in this city was the outcome of grave thought, of much careful consideration, and was undertaken with the well-fixed conviction that it had a mission of its own to fulfill, compounded of about equal proportions of public duty and private interest. The determination was reached to bring the handmaids of industry, patience and perseverance, to the performance of the above mentioned work and sow only the best of seed.

The aids and assistants were chosen carefully with the view of giving the best instruction in all lines pertaining to this good work. The foundation of the well being and happiness of the community lies in the home—it is the aim of the school so to teach women to make the homes the first consideration in their lives. They are what we make them—good, bad, or indifferent.

The precepts and practices intensified and demonstrated in our own individual lives through the effect of education or ignorance in home making will be carried out in our families for weal or woe more than any other worldly actions known to humanity. Good housekeeping makes good, happy, and prosperous homes. Are our homes carefully managed or indifferently cared for?

This is a most vital question to ask ourselves this new year. If we are behind in the best methods, let us see that many of the homes of this year will be given to a thorough consideration of domestic science. A gathering together of home makers to consider the best for our homes has been urged. May we hope it will be held? In the following out of these suggestions we might be enabled so to equip our homes as to meet any untoward emergency.

Millions go out and return at rise and set of sun to daily work for dear life and for those who are dearer than life itself. How vastly important that these vast armies of men, women, and children should have good homes. Every known means or attainable method should be used to make their homes those of economy, comfort, and good cheer, fully abreast with all the details that help to make life worth living.

It is the purpose of the schools of domestic science and arts, scattered over the country, to teach women and girls to become the best of home makers. These schools should become so crowded that a demand from the people would be for more. Look at the colleges and universities—how munificently they are endowed. That is well. Will not some one wake up to the necessity of endowing or giving financial aid to a school in this city that is doing so much for one of the most important factors in living?

Men and women speak of it as a great work and highly commend it, but the school needs more than commendation to live; we need scholarships for needy girls who are anxious to learn, who are ready for the work. Men and women of wealth, will you not help us extend it? A large correspondence urges us to keep on in the good work; the voice of a commending press comes to us from far and near. Homes throughout the city and country are giving gratifying illustrations of the fact that the institution is not in vain. Is there not some large hearted philanthropist looking for some institution to aid financially that would give to men, women, and children better homes? Good homes produce good men and women. The School of Domestic Arts and Science in this city is one our citizens ought to be proud of, whose good work is daily for the betterment and uplifting of humanity.

MRS. EDWARD G. CLARK.

Household Hints.

BY ADA M. KRECKER.

The Cook in January—

Who sees many a fertile summer's fruits and greens vanish out of reach finds a good friend in cabbage, which may be transformed with delicate magic into many a fine, dainty besides an accompaniment to boiled ham.

CABBAGE A LA CREME—Strip off the outside poor leaves from a small, solid head of cabbage, remove the core and ends of the hard middle of the large leaves, cut across the leaves in coarse shreds, and throw it into plenty of cold, well salted water for an hour. Have on the fire, in a large saucepan, three quarts of water boiling, to which has been added a teaspoonful of saleratus and a tablespoonful of salt. Having drained the cabbage entirely free from water, place it in the boiling water and cover tight until it boils, when at once uncover it, and cook it fast until tender—about ten to fifteen minutes. In a smaller saucepan dissolve a tablespoonful of butter, stir in it a tablespoonful of sifted flour until it is smooth, then pour on a cupful of boiling milk. Stir until it boils, and season with salt, white pepper, and a few grains of grated nutmeg. Having taken the cabbage from the fire and poured it into the colander, allow the water to drain away from it entirely; then add it to the sauce already prepared. Stir it on the fire until hot, pile it high on a hot platter, surround it with triangles of toasted bread, and send to table.

CABBAGE A LA ST. DENIS—Quarter a medium solid head of cabbage, remove the loose leaves, cut out the core, wash well, and parboil twenty minutes in well salted water. Cool in fresh water, gently press out all the water when it is cool and put on cloth. Prepare a stuffing as follows: Place on the fire a large onion, cut fine, and a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan. Fry a little, add half a level teaspoonful of each of salt and grated nutmeg and a few grains of white pepper. Add to it now three cupfuls of crumbs of bread, previously steeped in cold water, and with all the water squeezed out by wringing in a cloth; two beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, half a pound of sausage meat, and cupful of boiling milk. Stir all these ingredients together until hot and a paste is formed that, after a little more stirring, ceases to adhere to the bottom and sides of the saucepan. Slit the cabbage, remove the remainder of the core, if any, fill with the forcemeat equally divided between the four pieces, reconstruct and enfold in thin slices of fat salt pork. Tie in shape with a string, place in a saucepan, and moisten with a quart of fat broth and a glass of sherry. Cover tightly and cook slowly for two hours, until the liquid is reduced to a glaze. Drain, untie, remove the pork, and dish the cabbage on its hot platter. Add a cupful of boiling broth to the contents of the saucepan. Carefully skim off all the grease, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour diluted with a little cold water, strain over the cabbage, and send to table.

Prunes and Prisms—

Were the old words to repeat for making pretty mouths, prunes without prisms make pretty winter dishes.

PRUNE SOUFFLE.—Pick over and wash one pound prunes through several waters, cover with fresh cold water and soak overnight. Place in double boiler and cook slowly till most tender; stone and rub through sieve; sweeten to taste; have two cupfuls of the liquor, stir over fire till scalding hot, stir in beaten yolks of three eggs. When cold beat the whites of six eggs to stiff froth and stir into the mixture; turn into deep baking dish and bake one-half hour in moderate oven. Serve immediately with liquid sauce.

PRUNE MERINGUE. — One-half pound prunes boiled soft and put through sieve. Do not use the water they were boiled in. One cup granulated sugar, the whites of six eggs beaten light and added to the prunes. Bake one-half hour in moderate oven. Serve cold with whipped cream and season with vanilla or wine.

CREAM PRUNE PIE.—Wash thoroughly one pound prunes, cover with fresh cold water and soak overnight, put in double boiler, adding more water if necessary to cover them, and simmer slowly till most tender; stone and rub through colander, add sufficient juice to moisten; to each cup pulp allow one cup cream, yolks of four well beaten eggs and one-third cup sugar. Line pie plate with good crust, fill with this mixture, and bake in moderate oven. Spread with a meringue made of whites of two eggs and two tablespoons powdered sugar whipped together until stiff; dust well with sugar and return to oven long enough to cover.

PRUNE GELATINE.—Stew one pound prunes with handful raisins, adding just before taking up lemon juice and sugar to taste. When soft pour off water and stone, soften one tablespoon gelatine by soaking the proper time, and stir into the juice until dissolved. Put juice and fruit together and set away to harden. Eat cold with cream.

PRUNE WHIP.—Pick over and wash one-half pound prunes, cover with fresh cold water and soak overnight, cook in double boiler until soft, stone and rub through sieve, add one-half cup sugar, and stir over fire five minutes; set aside to cool. Whip the whites of five eggs until dry and stiff, add gradually the prunes and one teaspoon lemon juice, turn lightly into greased dish, bake twenty minutes in moderate oven, and serve cold with custard sauce.

The Dining Table Beautiful—

Is the dining table where simplicity expresses itself in daintily exquisite napery, the finest of glass, and the costliest of silver.

The finest Irish damask in pure white, with ornamentations of drawn thread or insertions of lace, are the most popular tablecloths, and, as they are so exposed, hostesses are returning to the old costly vogue of having them woven expressly for them, with their monogram or crest introduced at each end.

Table glass now is perfectly plain, with only a monogram or crest engraved upon it, and the last thing in floral decorations consists of a large, low centerpiece and a few flute shaped specimen vases in silver, containing choice blossoms of one color only. A little dinner table arranged in this way, with lantern shaped, orange colored berries, looked charming in an oak paneled room the other night.

If, however, plentiful floral decorations have been discarded, it is in order that beautiful old silver may be the better shown. There never was a time when genuine and good looking pieces realized such big prices or were held in such high esteem, and good plate is sometimes literally worth its weight in gold.

One of the handsomest of table center ornaments is made of an old Irish potato ring. In old days these ornaments, which are actually large rings of more or less elaborate workmanship, were placed on the table and the hot potatoes shot into them. A glass bowl can be fitted to them and a Japanese wire arrangement for separating the flowers laid over it, and a charming table center is the result.

Hosts and hostesses who are so fortunate as to possess elaborate old silver Dutch or Italian frigates frequently put these on their dinner table.

Hintlets—

YOUR CHRYSANTHEMUMS WILL LAST TWICE AS LONG.—You may keep your cut chrysanthemums for weeks by simply adding a tablespoonful of vinegar to a pint of water. Nip the stems often.

FOR LEATHER UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS.—If the leather is rubbed and beginning to look worn, the white of an egg applied with a soft rag will greatly restore it and make it last much longer.

SAVE YOUR SAUCEPANS.—An easy way to keep enamel saucepans, pie dishes, etc., clean: Take a small piece of emery cloth, damp it, and rub all soiled parts; rinse well first in soapy, then clean, water, when they will be found quite spotless and quite new.

TO CHOOSE BACON.—The fat of good bacon will feel oily and look white, the lean of a flesh red color, and firmly attached to the bone. If it is young, the rind will be thin and tender, and if old, thick and tough.

CREAM CHEESE.—Put a gill of cream, well salted, into a strong, damp cloth; tie it up tightly and bury it in the earth, well covering it; leave all night, and in the morning take it up, and you will have a lump of nice, stiff cream cheese. Press it into a nice shape and decorate with parsley.

TO CLEAN STONE STEPS.—Instead of cleaning them with hearthstone, take a gallon of water colored with stone blue. Boil in it one pound of white size, dissolve in it a quarter of a pound of whiting and three cakes of pipeclay, stirring well. Wash the steps with the solution in a slight, quick manner, and finish with water in the usual way.

FROZEN MEAT.—When using frozen meat the great point is to slowly and thoroughly thaw it before cooking.

MINT SAUCE.—When chopping mint for mint sauce, add a little sugar, and you will be able to chop it far more easily.

BRUSHES.—The backs of brushes of silver or nickel can be kept bright by rubbing with a flannel dipped in ammonia.

FRUIT TARTS.—Put the sugar used for sweetening fruit tarts in the middle of the fruit, not on the top, or it will sodden the pastry.

STALE LOAVES.—Wrap stale loaves in a cloth. Dip into hot water for half a minute, take off the cloth, and bake for a quarter of an hour in a steady oven.

IN THE WASH.—The linen turns yellow after washing because it is not rinsed enough. The soap left in at the laundry turns the garments yellow in wear.

PLAY WITH CHILDREN.—The little ones are never happier than when mother will play with them. So laugh with your children, and play with them when you can; it will help to keep you young, besides being good for them.

Orangeine for Old People.

"My mother, 83 years old, takes Orangeine steadily, for rheumatic pains and nervousness."

LAHOT S. SCOTT, Newport, Vt.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. C. M'CLURG.

Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh Has Fifty Guests in the Afternoon at a Musical in Honor of Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston—Two Hundred Young People Invited to Mrs. Pullman's Dance Tonight—Mrs. W. C. Duell to Give a Luncheon Today.

Mrs. A. C. McClurg held a large reception last night at her home on the Lake Shore drive. The affair was in honor of her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Trevor McClurg. The hour was 9 o'clock, and many of the most fashionable people of the city were present. During the evening a music program was given. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and palms. Mrs. Ogden McClurg has cards out for two at homes to be given next Saturday and the following Saturday, Jan. 16. They will be held at her home, 99 Astor street.

Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh was another hostess yesterday. In the afternoon she entertained fifty guests at a musical in honor of Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston. During the hours Mr. George Proctor gave a number of selections. Mrs. MacVeagh will give a dinner tomorrow evening for Mrs. Gardner, who on Saturday will leave for Boston. Mr. Proctor also returns after having pleased many fashionable audiences during his stay of a week.

Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence, 67 Lake Shore drive, gave a luncheon yesterday, after which the guests played whist.

Mrs. Pullman's dance this evening will be one of the prettiest of the season. Two hundred young people have been invited to the affair, which is to be in honor of Mrs. Pullman's cousins, the Misses Dorothea and Lesley Johnson. Miss Catherine Williams will be in the receiving party. The late hours of the evening will be spent in dancing a cotillon. Mrs. Pullman will leave on Jan. 17 for California, where she will remain the rest of the winter.

Mrs. William Knight, 596 East Division street, will give a large buffet luncheon on Jan. 16, cards for which have been issued. The hour will be 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Elisha Miller, 3638 Michigan avenue, will have fourteen guests at luncheon tomorrow, after which cards will be played.

Mrs. William C. Duell, 2953 Michigan avenue, will give a luncheon today at which the sixteen young women who will assist at Miss Duell's coming out reception on Saturday will be the guests. It will serve, in a way, to introduce to the Chicago girls Mrs. Duell's house guests, Miss Richards of Philadelphia and Miss Swindell of Baltimore, who have come to assist at the reception.

Miss Mary Genevra Burns was married to Mr. Everett Lyle Axtell of Harvard, Ill., yesterday. It was a quiet wedding, taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas C. Burns, 3805 Grand boulevard. The ceremony was performed at 5:30 o'clock by the Rev. J. H. MacDonald of the Oakland Methodist church. There were no attendants and the details were simple. The bride wore a costume of white broadcloth trimmed with heavy cream lace. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. After the ceremony a supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Axtell left for a wedding journey. They will eventually go to Harvard, where Mr. Axtell has furnished a house for the bride. They will receive after Feb. 1.

Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose will be hostess at one of the largest receptions of the day, receiving at her home at 2715 Michigan avenue from 4 until 6 o'clock, this afternoon. Assisting Mrs. Loose in entertaining will be: Mrs. Joseph S. Doose of Kansas City, Mrs. Charles H. Conover, Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mrs. F. Willis Rice, Mrs. Levi B. Doud, Mrs. William H. Reid, Mrs. Walter Leslie Peck, Mrs. Francis Beidler, Mrs. Robert H. Harvey, Mrs. Thomas B. Hastings, Mrs. Burton Hanson, Mrs. Edwin H. Keen, Mrs. James P. Soper, Mrs. Pere L. Wickes, Miss Doud, Miss Shedd, Miss Chapin, Miss Hastings, Miss Louise Hastings, and Miss Green. Mrs. Loose will later be at home informally on the second and third Tuesdays in the month instead of the first and third, as originally intended.

Mrs. P. A. Valentine, 3700 Michigan avenue, left on Sunday for Boston. Her stay will be short, as she is expected home the latter part of the week.

Mrs. H. O. Stone will leave on Jan. 28 for California and will spend the remainder of the winter in Pasadena. Mrs. Stone had intended going to Florida, but changed her plans recently in favor of California, where she will have many friends staying at the same time.

Others who will go to California soon are: Mrs. E. W. Gillett and Miss Lillian Gillett, 3334 Michigan avenue. In February a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Plamondon will make the trip together.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Quan have returned from their wedding journey and are now settled in their apartment at 602 East Division street.

Mrs. John B. Kirk and Mrs. Charles F. Champlin recalled their invitations for their card party, which was to have been given yesterday, also for the musical set for Jan. 13.

The first reception held this year by the Cercle de l'Alliance Française will take place tomorrow evening in the salons of the Woman's club. An unusually interesting program has been arranged, the soloists to be Mme. Francesca Guthrie Moyer, Mme. de Lamothe, Max Kramm, Jan Van Oordt, and Miss Eleanor Sheibe. Mme. and Mlle. von Stoesser will give a scene from one of De Musset's comedies and Mr. J. Balthazard will recite a monologue. The reception committee is composed of Mrs. James McKay, Mrs. Shippen Jencks, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. H. P. Newman, Mrs. Fenton Turck, Mrs. LaVerne W. Noyes, Mrs. E. N. Hill, and Mrs. Maxime Ingres.

Miss Murdock, accompanied by her father, Mr. Thomas Murdock of the Lexington hotel, will leave for California next Tuesday.

The Misses Katz, 4426 Vincennes avenue, entertained twenty-five young women yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Jonas Spiegel will entertain sixty women at whist tomorrow afternoon at her home, 4040 Grand boulevard, in honor of her daughters, Mrs. Max J. Spiegel of New York and Mrs. Celia Shathan.

The Twentieth Century club will hold its ninety-first meeting Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, at the residence of Mrs. George M. Pullman, 1729 Prairie avenue. "The Intellectual Revival in Ireland" will be the subject of an address by William Butler Yates of London.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Miss May Self Lanahan, daughter of the late Charles M. Lanahan of Baltimore, was married this evening to Charles Warren Leland of Chicago, son of the late Warren G. Leland of New York. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles M. Lanahan. The Rev. Guy Snowden of Conemaugh, Pa., a cousin of the bride, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Leland will travel abroad until May, when they will return to their home, 565 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

LIBRARY IS TO BE DEDICATED.

Blackstone Memorial Erected at Cost of $250,000 as Finest Branch Building in Chicago.

With the dedication tomorrow afternoon of the Blackstone Memorial library at Forty-ninth street and Lake avenue, the finest branch of the Chicago public library will be opened. The structure cost $250,000 and is the gift of Mrs. T. B. Blackstone in memory of her husband, who was president of the Chicago and Alton railroad. Mrs. Blackstone also will make the gift of several thousand volumes. The dedication exercises will be simple. The board of library directors will be present and an address will be made by the president, John W. Eckhart.

Only Solid Train Chicago to Florida.

The Chicago and Florida Limited now in daily service to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, via Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Macon, leaves Dearborn station over C. & E. I. R. R. at 1:30 p. m., arrives Florida following evening. Shortest route, quickest time. Through sleeper over same route leaves at 7:00 p. m., arrives Florida second morning. Ticket office, 91 Adams street. Phone Central 4446.

American Family Soap

Will reduce your family expenses. It is an honest soap. Pure. No waste. Every atom will wash.

We have thousands of Premiums at our store, 360 North Water St., given for American Family Soap Wrappers.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY.

SAYS SCHOOLS LAG BEHIND

PROF. DEWEY HOLDS THEY ARE FAR OUT OF DATE.

Thinks the Organization Should Be Democratic and Accord with Spirit of Times, When Really It Is Autocratic, He Declares—Subject Discussed from Standpoints of Teacher and Pupil in an Article Published at University Press.

Charges that the organization of the public schools is undemocratic, that centralization of authority in superintendents is autocracy, that teachers are restricted and "supervised" to such an extent that they have no power of initiative, are made by Prof. John Dewey, head of the University of Chicago school of education, in an article in The Elementary School, published at the University press.

"I expect that my views will call forth a great deal of adverse criticism from school superintendents and supervisors," said Dr. Dewey yesterday. "They are my views, however, and I am prepared to stand by them."

Prof. Dewey makes his criticisms from two standpoints—that of the teacher and that of the learner.

"From both points of view," he says, "the school has lagged behind the contemporary social movement; and much that is unsatisfactory, much of conflict and defeat, comes from the discrepancy between the relatively undemocratic organization of the school and the growth of the democratic principle in life beyond school doors.

"The teacher has not the power of initiative and constructive endeavor which is necessary to the fulfillment of the function of teaching. The learner finds conditions antagonistic (or at least lacking) to the development of individual mental power and to adequate responsibility for its use."

Limitations on the Teacher.

As to the limitations imposed upon the teacher, Dr. Dewey says:

"Until the public school system is organized so that every teacher has some regular way in which he or she can register judgment upon matters of educational importance, with the assurance that this judgment will somehow affect the school system, the assertion that the present system is not democratic seems to be justified."

Realizing this discrepancy, Dr. Dewey continues, some reformers have sought to take the direction of school affairs out of the hands of a body of men without expert knowledge of education and to transfer authority to the school superintendent. To this plan Prof. Dewey objects: "In their zeal to place the center of gravity inside the school system, to lessen the opportunities for corruption and private pull, they have tried to remedy one of the evils of democracy by adopting the principle of autocracy.

"The remedy is not to have one expert dictating educational methods and subject matter to a body of passive, recipient teachers, but the adoption of intellectual initiative, discussion, and decision throughout the entire school corps."

Pupils Learn at Second Hand.

Touching on the limitations imposed on the pupils, Dr. Dewey says:

"Reform of education in the direction of greater play for the individuality of the child means the securing of conditions which will give outlet and hence direction to a growing intelligence. What is primarily required is first hand experience. Until recently the school has literally been dressed out with hand me down garments, with intellectual suits which other people have worn."

For the purpose of giving the child first hand experience and thus "freeing the processes of mental growth" Dr. Dewey advocates taking the child out of doors.

Doctor's Shift.

Now Gets Along Without It.

There's a reason. See below.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts, and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight.

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and that will not overtax the stomach.

"I always find the results I looked for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The little parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centers are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or ten days. "There's a reason."

Get little book, "The Road to Wellville" in the pkg.

AUCTION SALE.

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THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Silks. Linens. Woolen Goods. Handkerchiefs. Hosiery. Imported Dress Goods. Laces. Bric-a-Brac. Antique Jewelry and Silverware.

ALSO THE FURNITURE FROM RESIDENCE OF MRS. PETER WHITE, CONSISTING OF

Glass, China, Bric-a-Brac, with complete Dining Room Set from Irish Village, Columbian Exhibition. Mirrors. Pictures. Electric Fans. Gas Fixtures. etc. Large Burglar Proof Safe.

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TERMS OF SALE CASH. DEPOSIT REQUIRED FROM ALL BUYERS. GOODS TO BE DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER SALE.

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FURS Special Prices on all orders, repairs and remodeling.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

January Clearing Sale At the vose Store

New pianos, used pianos, discontinued styles, no reservations. Sweeping reductions on everything in the store.

Every piano Vose sells is priced at a figure that makes the instrument doubly worth buying, because of its merit and its unprecedented value. When Vose materially cuts the established prices on such standard pianos as Howard, Merrill, Ludwig and Vose, you can depend upon it you will get absolutely the highest value ever offered.

The following list gives a partial idea of the sweeping reductions on the different standard makes; all prices are marked in plain figures:

New Upright Pianos were	Clearance Sale Price now
$250.00	$165.00
275.00	180.00
300.00	195.00
325.00	225.00
350.00	275.00
375.00	295.00
400.00	325.00

Scores of different styles in every conceivable finish. Easy payments on all pianos. On medium priced pianos, $10.00 down and $5.00 each month. Vose guarantee goes with every piano.

You are earnestly requested to call and see these splendid bargains for yourself.

246 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

MORNING STAR IN A NOSE FINISH.

Captures 3 Year Old Sprint at New Orleans in Spectacular Manner.

PHILLIPS' STRONG RIDE.

Tribe's Hill Equals the Track Record for Mile and an Eighth in Handicap.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The smartest performance at the Fair grounds today was that of Morning Star in the five and one-half furlong sprint for 3 year olds. The daughter of Loyalist only got the verdict by a nose from Mad Mullah, but twenty yards beyond the finish line she was clear of the imported gelding and going away.

Jockey Phillips' ride was a perfect one, and firmly established him as one of the most promising of the riding brigade seen here in years. Morning Star was conceding weight to about as good a field of her age as can be gathered together here, and the manner in which she disposed of her company caused horsemen to believe she will have a splendid chance to win the Crescent City Derby.

Morning Star was always favorite, although Mad Mullah and Dusky divided the play. Mad Mullah went right to the front after Starter Fitzgerald released the barrier, but he could not get far away from Miss Gomez, which hung to him until well into the stretch. Phillips rated Morning Star in third position until the final eighth, then set sail for the pacemaker. He passed Miss Gomez a sixteenth of a mile from home and hooked up with Mad Mullah about seventy yards from the finish line. It was then that Jockey Phillips showed to advantage, and clearly outfinished Robbins. Dusky dropped into third place in the final sixteenth and finished all alone in that position.

Track Record Is Equaled.

The feature event was the handicap at one mile and an eighth, which was won by Tribe's Hill, owned by ex-Jockey Willie Midgley. Tribe's Hill was sold for $100 at one of the metropolitan tracks last summer, but has developed into a horse of quality since coming here. Today he equaled the record for the course, 1:54, and won going away from Luralighter by a half length.

Lingo, which finished in front in the seven furlongs event, was the only other favorite to win. Fort Plain, at 6 to 1, had no trouble in disposing of the opening dash of six furlongs, but Komombo, winner of the six furlongs event for fillies and mares, and Ethel Wheat, which won the mile and a sixteenth race, had to be hustled to the limit to land the long end of the purses.

Repeat, which was entered in the Crescent City Derby in the name of John E. Madden, was supposed to have been taken out when Madden declared his entries. J. L. Schooley, however, convinced the stewards he had bought the 3 year old with his engagements, and they decided that Repeat is still eligible.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 6.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds, maidens, colts, and geldings:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
6-1	F. Plain, 110 [Higgins].....	2	4°	3½	2nk	1°	1½
10-1	K. Charm, 115 [Mann].....	3	2°	2°	2°	2°	2½
8-1	C. Rapids, 107 [Treubel]...	9	5nk	5°	5nk	3nk	3°

Time, 1:14 2-5. Lobbyist, 107 pounds [Stiffe]; Knowledge, 107 [Gannon]; Hobson's Choice, 110 [Helgesen]; Kingsland, 107 [W. Hennessy]; Tower, 112 [W. Fischer]; Lolly Daily, 115 [Davidson]; Cayton, 107 [Minder]; Lights Out, 107 [Gullett]; finished as named. Winner—C. Gesser's ch. c., by Clifford—Ethelair. Start poor. Won easily. Knowledge was left at the post, but ran a winning race.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Lingo, 104 [I. Rutter].....	4	2°	1nk	2nk	1°
3-1	Octawahe, 103 [Fuller].....	5	7°	5°	4½	2no
20-1	C. Girl, 104 [Helgesen]...	3	4°	3°	3°	3½

Time, 1:28. Blueblaze, 101 pounds [Wolff]; Lampoon, 101 [A. Robbins]; Commena, 98 [W. Hennessy]; Ora McKinney, 82 [Lenkins]; Algonquin, 90 [Romanelli]; Hist, 108 [Creamer]; Barkelmore, 102 [Livingston]; Irene Mac, 99 [Hyama]; Prestorious, 98 [W. Fischer] finished as named. Winner—E. Trotter's b. f., by Henry Young—Lineage. Start good. Won driving. Octawahe was interfered with a couple of times on the backstretch.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-2	Komombo, 97 [Pierratt].....	4	3°	2°	3°	1°
10-1	M. Mullah, 103 [W. Robbins]	1	1°	1°	1°	2½
11-5	N. Wad'll, 106 [H.Phillips]	5	4½	3°	2°	3½

Time, 1:14. Our Nugget, 102½ pounds [Byer]; Footlights Favorite, 98 [Higgins]; Katie Powers, 91½ [W. Fischer]; Miss Weir, 103 [Jost]; Polo Favor, 94½ [H. Gilmore]; Maltoferin, 100 [Minder]; Tartar, 100 [W. Hennessy], finished as named. Winner—R. Bauer's blk. f., by Albert Hoodoo. Start good. Won driving. Nellie Waddell was lame when going to the post.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $500, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
1-1	Tribes Hill, 110 [H.Callahan]	2	1°	1°	1°	1°
4-1	Luralighter, 103 [Stille]...	1	2°	2½	1nk	2d
3-1	Bondage, 110 [Fuller].....	3	3°	3°	2°	3°

Time, 1:54. Ethics, 108 pounds [H. Cochran]; Mynheer, 98 [Jost]; Col. Tyler, 104 [Helgesen], finished as named. Winner, W. R. Midgely's br. c., by Clifford—Garoga. Start good. Won driving. Tribes Hill was well ridden.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 3 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Morning S., 113 [H.Phillips]	4	3°	3°	3°	1°
7-2	M. Mullah, 103 [W. Robbins]	1	1°	1°	2°	2°
15-5	Dusky, 104 [Gannon].....	3	4°	4°	4°	3°

Time, 1:07 4-5. Miss Gomez, 106 pounds [Bolesky]; Selectio, 108 [Lindsey]; Scarvave, 106 [J. McIntyre]; Diaphanous, 106 [Romanelli]; Our Lillie, 101 [C. Howell]; Donnelly, 106 [Byer]; H. J. Hyman Jr., 106 [Hyams]; Master Prim, 106 [Higgins] finished as named. Winner—J. Phillips' br. g., by Loyalist—Satellite II. Start good. Won driving. Miss Gomez showed a rare turn of speed in the first half.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-2	Wheat, 103 [Lindsey].....	2	1°	1°	1°	1°
15-5	The Mas'ger, 102 [W. Hen'y]	3	3°	3½	3°	2°
1-5	B. of Avon, 107 [H. Phillips]	6	2½	2°	2½	3°

Time, 1:47 4-5. Hud Embry, 106 pounds [Travers]; Potente, 104 [W. Fischer]; Malay, 107 [Lindsey]; Vesuvia, 103 [L. Wilson]; Dr. Hart, 109 [Higgins], finished as named. Winner, T. Hatfield's ch. m., by Pursebearer—Martha Burch. Start poor. Won driving. Bard of Avon was under a drive. Lindsey kept clay next to the inner rail in the rough going all the way.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Black, Tribune, 98 pounds; Preakness, Falkland, 103; Sid Silver, 104; Low Cut, 107; Bronx, Julia M., 108; Major Carpenter, 109.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Ethan, 93 pounds; Wreath of Fire, 96; Royal Flush, 98; Louisville, 99; Sarilla, Mint Bed, Erbe, Decoration, 103; Handspinner, 104; Baronet, 105; Mauser, 106; Floyd K., 108.

Third race, 13-16 mile—Vestry, Feronia, Style, Presentation, Cenda, Marinetta, 111 pounds; Slah, Evan Russell, Pickle Saint, Hardly, Moneyback, 113; Miss Gellership, 115.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Scotch Thistle, 90 pounds; King Croker, Ostrich, Clangor, 95; Four Leaf C., 102; Fort Royal, 104; Jane Collins, 106; Monograph, 107; Capt. Gaston, St. Tammany, 109; Demurrer, Satire, 112.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Rachel Ward, Pinky B., 85 pounds; St. Jolly, Ralph Young, 90; Venus Victrix, 97; Star and Garter, Hickory Dorsey, 103; Strap Rice, Lady Matchless, Weldeman, 104; Tom Collins, Miss Aubrey, 107.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Hymettus, 93 pounds; Dr. Stucky, 95; Bengal, The Regent, Felix Bard, Malay, Frank M., 100; Boaster, 108.

NICOTINE WINS FREE FOR ALL.

Large Crowd Sees Events on West Side Speedway—Rex First in Washington Park Race.

The largest crowd of the season was out to witness the weekly matinée ice racing of the West Side Ice Racing club on Garfield boulevard yesterday afternoon. The usual three events for which ribbons are given the winners were contested.

Nicotine won the free for all pace, with Strathdennis second and Carley third. In the special pace Bimedallion carried off the honors from Sawtella and Nubbins, which finished in the order named. Lady Curzon won the green mixed event, Grey Duke finishing second and Electroposie third.

Ald. Hunter, Oscar Allis, and Orlie Sullivan acted as judges, while A. W. Kenney had charge of the starting. The next matinée will be held on Saturday, when cups will be competed for.

The free for all pace for the Grimes loving cup came off yesterday afternoon over the Washington Park ice course. The track was in perfect condition, and each heat of the contest was in fast time. The first division was won by Dr. Dyson's Rex. The second division was headed by George Carroll's Dacey, and J. Mathews' Manila won the decision in the third tier.

This left three to start in the final for the cup, and the trio got away to a beautiful start. It was an even heat to near the finish, where Rex got the decision by a short length from Dacey.

On Saturday the South Side Speedway club will have a free for all trot for a loving cup, amateurs to drive.

There were no regular races on the south side speedway, but most of the owners were out exercising their horses, and several offhand races were contested. Tomorrow the finals in the pacing series for the gold stop watch will be held. Elgin Boy, Harry B., and Golden Rod are the horses which have qualified for the event.

WILL DECIDE ON RECORDS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE "WIND SHIELDS."

Loh Dillon's Mark of 2:05 to Be Discussed at Today's Session of Trotting Magnates in New York—Many Prominent Men Invited—Appeal of Amateur Driving Clubs for Right to Charge Admission Is Denied by Officials.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Henry K. Devereux's appeal in behalf of the league of amateur driving clubs for the privilege of holding meetings at which admission at the gate shall be charged was turned down by the joint committees of the National and American Trotting associations and the American Trotting Register association today.

The question as to whether records made with the aid of a wind shield shall be recognized will be a subject for discussion tomorrow at a meeting of the committee composed of President Johnston of the National Trotting association, President Iams of the American Trotting association, and President Allen of the Register association. Invitations have been sent to Robert E. Bonner, David Bonner, H. K. Devereux, and "Doc" Tanner for the purpose of getting their views on the subject.

It is expected Robert Bonner will present strong reasons why Lou Dillon's 2:05 made at Cleveland last summer to a high wheel sulky shall not supersede that of Maud S. (2:08¾), made at the same track eighteen years before. C. K. G. Billings will, it is thought, not be present, but the interests of his mare will probably be looked after by either Devereux or "Doc" Tanner.

Lou Dillie's mark to a high wheel sulky having been disputed by the Register association, that organization asked the National Trotting association to investigate, with the result the latter appointed the committee which will meet tomorrow.

Before adjourning the joint committee heard a suggestion that one-mile dashes, or those for longer distances, be permitted during May and June, but that records obtained then shall not count against horses which may be entered in subsequent races; also that entries shall not close for at least ten days before the first race of a meeting.

The committee recommended that the rule regarding distances shall be changed to read: "In all heat races at a mile on mile tracks fifty yards (not eighty yards as heretofore) shall be the distance, except when eight or more horses start in a heat, then 100 yards shall be the distance."

OUR BESSIE CAUSES SURPRISE.

Comes with Rush at End and Takes Oakland Feature from Dainty, the Favorite.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—Our Bessie proved a surprise at Oakland today by taking the 1 1-16 miles handap. Dainty, the favorite, appeared to be winning handily, but Martin grew careless. When he saw Our Bessie coming with a rush, he called on his mount, but it was too late and Our Bessie won by a head.

Chorus Boy stumbled in the third race, three furlongs from the wire, and fell. Otis sustaining a fracture of the skull. Modicum was plunged on in the last race, but made a poor showing. Summaries:

Weather clear; track good.

First race, futurity course, selling—Our Pride, 114 pounds [Sell], 4 to 1, won; Theron, 114 [Dugan], 25 to 1, second; Sir Preston, 110 [Connell], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:11⅘. Dr. Sherman, Teufel, Mary Dun, Amoruna, Clarinette, Del Vista, Myrtle H., Iawaline, Water Power, and Prue Wood also ran.

Second race, ⅞ mile, selling—Sad Sam, 108 pounds [Shelhood], even, won; The Mighty, 101 [J. Martin], 3 to 1, second; Mimo, 99 [Kuns], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Louis Wagner, Sterling Towers and The Fog also ran.

Third race, futurity course, selling—Mocorito, 115 pounds [J. Martin], 6 to 5, won; Puredale, 108 [Larsen], 10 to 1, second; Romaine, 102 [Wright], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Rinaldo, Brennus, Chrus Boy, Wyoming, Dandie Belle, Dyce, Helsa, Argot, and Beautiful Bill also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Our Bessie, 99 pounds [J. T. Sheehan], 6 to 1, won; Dainty, 96 [J. Martin], 8 to 5, second; Falcon, Bridge, 107 [Larson] 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:47. Horatius, Lacy Crawford, and Grafter also ran.

Fifth race 13-16 mile, purse—Rockaway, 115 pounds [Sloan], even, won; Military Man, 112 [J. Martin], 5 to 1, second; Dr. Rowell, 112 [Hoar], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Dr. R. Shaw, Otto Stifel, Pardee, and Judge also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Avenger, 96 pounds [Reed], 5 to 1, won; Marlin, 95 [Oliphant], 5 to 1, second; Optimo, 105 [Burns], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45⅘. Fille d'Or, Royalty, and Lodicus also ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Dr. Birdsall, 96 pounds; Slim, Virginia Boy, Libervals, 93 each; Dundreary, 90; Theodore, 101; Beldon Cracko, Rose Agent, Joe John, Robert J., 105 each; Lamon, 85; and Mae Scott, 83.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, purse—Prince Brutus, Henry Ach, McGregor, 115 pounds each; Aribo, Storma, Wia, Onondulum, Steel Wire, Peggy O'Neil, Salsie, and Marie J., 112 each.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Celebrant, 96 pounds; Wistaria, 91; Instrument, 100; Reynold Belle, Candidate, Wasserling, Emma Reubell, 103 each; Bright Moon, Tonapah, Rionda, So So, 103 each; and Indina, 90.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Hippona, 106 pounds; Dr. Birdsall, The Wayne Flyer, 101 each; Early Olives, 107; Marello, 112; Chorus Boy, Kickapoo, El Orients, 109 each; Pat Morrissey and F. Fonso, 114 each.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Sierra G., 107 pounds; Breedmore, Tagerdon, Money Muss, 105 each; The Don, 103 and Letola, 91.

Sixth race, 1 miles, selling—Heather Honey, 98 pounds; Stilino, 96; Caronal, 102; Meehanus, 113; and Diament, 105.

Race Results at Ascot Park.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 6.—Following are today's summaries at Ascot park. Weather clear; track fast:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Lemco, 101 pounds [Redfern], 5 to 1, won; Ulm, 8 to 1, second; Sharpless, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43⅘.

Second race, 1¼ miles, hurdle handicap—Poorlands, 165 pounds [McMahon], 4 to 5, won; Charzwind, 3 to 1, second; Limber Jim, 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:19.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling, 3 year olds—Eugenis B., 102 pouns [E. Walsh], even, won; Elle, 6 to 1, second; Nelo, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14⅘.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Mr. Tarpey, 105 pounds [Redfern], 5 to 1, won; Rag Tag, 2 to 1, second; Brag, 2⅘ to 1, third. Time, 1:27⅘.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling, Shannon course—Blissful, 94 pounds [Sinnot], 8 to 5, won; The Gold Finder, 4 to 1, second; Thisbe, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:10⅘.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Merwan, 105 pounds [J. Lewis], 1 to 1, won; Discus, 3 to 2, second; Platonius, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:44.

PILSEN TURNERS BEAT ELGINS.

Win Indoor Baseball Game by Batting Rally in Ninth Inning—Final Score Eight to Seven.

The Pilsen Turners indoor baseball team defeated the Elgins in a closely contested game at the Pilsen Turner hall last night by a score of 8 to 7. The lead shifted from one side to the other throughout the game, but the Pilsens won in the final inning by scoring two runs. Duger and Hynous of the Pilsen team made three double plays, and Keating, right field for the Elgin team, made several difficult catches. Bull of the losing team struck out fourteen men. Score:

Pilsens.	R	B	P	A	E	Elgins.	R	B	P	A	E
J. Tuse, ss	1	2	2	0	0	Magnus, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Hynous, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	Bull, p....	0	2	10	0	0
R. Tuse, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Tolphson, c.	1	1	8	0	3
Kutina, 2b	1	3	4	0	0	Riley, rs...	2	1	1	0	1
Dinter, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Bisbey, ls...	1	3	1	0	0
Gillicoff, c.	1	2	8	3	0	Frick, 3b...	1	3	0	0	0
Duger, rf.	0	1	3	2	1	Keating, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
Fencel, p.	1	1	4	0	1	Sueks, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0
Sucha, rf.	1	0	2	2	1	Rippbery	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	8	11	27	7	3	Totals...	7	12	27	6	6

Pilsens	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—	8
Elgins	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	—	7

Two base hits—Kutina (2), Tuse, Frick, Bisbey. Struck out—By Bull, 14; by Gillicoff, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bull, 2; off Gillicoff, 2. Double plays—Duger-Hynous (3). Left on bases—Bull, Keating, Frick, Bisbey. Time—1:20. Umpires—Farrel and Bihn.

Strut and Kent, 28; Maroons, 6.

The Strut & Kent defeated the Chicago Maroons at Lincoln hall last night. Score:

Strut & Kent.	R	B	P	A	E	Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Stiernberg	5	5	3	3	0	Anderson, 2.	3	2	2	2	0
Wohlleben	4	2	1	0	1	Carlson, 1...	0	2	6	8	0
McGrath	2	4	6	0	0	Enoch, p....	0	1	0	2	0
Frohm, 1.	4	3	8	1	0	G. Hansen, c.	0	3	8	0	0
Street, rs.	6	2	2	3	1	E. Hansen, 3	0	1	3	0	1
Ebner, 3.	4	4	1	2	0	Spohr, l.	0	1	1	0	0
Kent, l.	1	3	3	2	0	Fawng, rs.	0	1	2	3	1
Halass, p.	3	5	0	0	0	Hegarty, r.	2	2	2	3	1
Totals.	28	25	27	15	3	Totals...	6	13	27	12	3

Two base hit—Kent. Stolen bases—Wohlleben, Fawng. Passed balls—By Wohlleben, 2; by Hansen, 1. Struck out—By Halass, 16; by Enoch, 1. Bases on balls—By Halass, 3; by Enoch, 1.

Challenge English for Chess Match.

New York, Jan. 6.—Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have forwarded a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a cable chess match, to be played on six boards in March and April for possession of the Rice trophy.

Will Start Chess Play on Feb. 1.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The management of the international chess congress at Monte Carlo announces that the contest will be opened Feb. 1.

To Cross Atlantic in Boat.

Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Henry Burger Jeis building a thirty foot Mackinaw boat for Capt. Fred Rounds of Chicago, who proposes to make voyage in it across the Atlantic.

CORBETT MEETS BRITT'S TERMS.

Matched to Fight at 130 Pounds for the "White Lightweight" Title.

DATE LEFT INDEFINITE.

Bout to Take Place in February and Eddie Graney Is Agreed on as Referee.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A conference was held at Harry Corbett's tonight between Willie Britt and "Young" Corbett which resulted in arranging a match between them for the white lightweight championship. The conference lasted not more than a minute, for Corbett came to Britt's terms, so anxious is he to meet the California lightweight.

Corbett agreed to fight at 130 pounds, weigh in at 6 o'clock. This is the giving away of one pound by Corbett, who has held out all along for 129 pounds at 6 p. m. It was agreed that Graney should be referee, and that the fight should come off during February, but the club was not selected. In fact, it is expected the fighters will gain by the competition for this particular plum, as it is the biggest drawing card that could be presented here outside of the big heavyweights.

The men agreed not to engage in any fight before this match comes off, but the date is left uncertain, because the new board of supervisors has not yet granted the permits for fights. Manager Coffroth of the Yosemite Athletic club probably will get the fight, as he already has made a bid of $20,000, but the fighters preferred a percentage of the receipts. They have agreed to split the purse, 65 per cent to the winner and 35 to the loser.

POLLOCK TALKS OF THE FIGHT.

Corbett's Manager Stops in Chicago a Few Hours—Says Never Was a Chance for a Serious Hitch.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Harry Pollock, "Young" Corbett's manager, arrived from San Francisco yesterday and left for New York in the evening. Speaking of the Corbett-Britt match, he said: "I was not surprised to learn that the boys had agreed on terms. We were holding out for 129 pounds, weigh in at 5 o'clock, the weight at which Britt agreed to fight Hanlon in case he won from Corbett.

"Jimmy demanded 130 pounds, weigh in at the same hour, but we would have taken him on at any weight. Corbett thinks he can defeat him just as easily as he did Hanlon, but did not like being dictated to. Jim Coffroth, manager of the Yosemite club, arrived in 'Frisco the day before I left, and immediately offered the fighters the February date and guaranteed a purse of $10,000 for the contest. We preferred to take a gamble on percentage. When they come together, place a bet on Corbett and you will cash."

Speaking of the Corbett-Hanlon fight, Pollock said the champion was never in distress, that he had the fight well in hand after the twelfth round, and that he left the ring without a scratch.

Regarding Jack Munro, who is also under his management, Pollock thought Jack and Sharkey would settle their dispute in Boston and if his man wins, of which he has no doubt, he will go after Jeffries for the heavyweight championship. Munroe is at Hot Springs, where he will remain until called upon to meet Rooney here in the handicap wrestling match which was arranged yesterday.

Harry Tuthill, who is at Detroit preparing Willie Fitzgerald for his fight with Joe Gans next Tuesday night, will look after Jack Munroe in his wrestling match with John Rooney, after which he will return to the coast and train Corbett for his battle with Britt.

The Milwaukee Boxing club is after Benny Yanger or Tommy Mowatt to meet the winner of the Charley Neary-Aurelio Herrera contest, which takes place under the auspices of the Badger club tomorrow night. Silvie Ferretti, the club's local representative, said yesterday that he was empowered to offer $1,500 for the match and made that proposition to P. J. Carroll, Mowatt's manager. Carroll was compelled to turn down the offer, as Mowatt's injuries from being thrown out of a sleigh on Monday will keep him out of the game for several weeks. Tommy received an offer from the Reliance club of Oakland to fight "Young" Corbett on Jan. 31, and if he won he would be given a chance at Eddie Hanlon, which he accepted on the condition the club would postpone the date one week.

The Empire club, with an arena at 6146 Halsted street, will hold its initial boxing show tonight with the following program of five bouts: "Jack" Barry vs. "Knots" McNamara, "Jimmy" Murry vs. "Kid" Eastman, "Curly" Ulrich vs. "Jimmy" Killeen, "Stockings" Kelly vs. "Young" Tully, and "Johnny" Thompson and "Dave" Rello.

PAY TRIBUTE TO DEAD RIVAL.

Wisconsin Eleven Sends Resolutions of Sympathy to Michigan on Death of Cecil Gooding.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the members of the Wisconsin football team held tonight the following resolutions on the death of Cecil Gooding of the University of Michigan football team were drawn up and forwarded to Ann Arbor:

"Desiring to show our sympathy for the friends of Cecil Gooding in their bereavement because of his untimely death, and also to show our appreciation of his high qualities as a man and student, and in respect for his true sportsmanship, we beg to communicate to you the accompanying resolutions of the University of Wisconsin football team and to ask you to communicate to his family our expression in whatever manner and form you may think best.

"Resolved, That, recognizing the high worth of Cecil Gooding, his manly qualities, and his ability as a football player, and, further, realizing the great significance of his death to the University of Michigan, we desire to express our admiration of his true sportsmanship and his promise of future development. We believe this young man's life was not lived in vain, and that his sturdy deeds will be an inspiration to the youth of Michigan."

IOWA BARS SUMMER BASEBALL.

Board of Control Votes Against Habit of Athletes Turning Professionals During Vacation Time.

Iowa City, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Iowa university board of athletic control today voted to forbid Hawkeye athletes to participate in any professional baseball game during the summer, or to accept any remuneration whatever in the shape of prizes or money for services on a professional field.

Only one professor out of a dozen voted in favor of permitting athletes to earn money during vacation by taking part in baseball games. The Iowa board has been opposed to all features of athletics which savored of professionalism, but the recent college conference requested Col. George R. Burnett to secure a decided expression of opinion from his colleagues.

In the past numerous Iowa men have played ball during the summer and thus secured funds with which to pay their way through the university, but this custom has not been encouraged, and hereafter, the board says, it must be abandoned entirely. The Iowa athlete who oversteps the rule will be barred from all further participation in athletics at Iowa.

FOLSOM TALKS OF DARTMOUTH.

Says the Crack Eastern Team Will Probably Not Play Princeton Eleven Next Fall.

P. I. Folsom, coach of the Dartmouth football eleven, spent a part of yesterday in Chicago, visiting former college mates, on his way to his home in Colorado. The New Hampshire collegian was modestly enthusiastic over the success of last season, which gave Dartmouth a claim to second place in the football ranking of the east and a certainty of being ranked third at worst. He was optimistic regarding next year, although he will lose several good players, including Witham, whom he regards as the best quarter back in the country. He said Dartmouth would probably not play Princeton next fall, the present outlook in the New Jersey college indicating a lighter eleven than last year, but he expected to arrange a game with Yale and would play Harvard again, of course.

Morin Defeats Wadsworth.

Morin defeated Wadsworth in Mussey's three cushion tournament last night by a score of 50 to 49. Snow [50] and Powers [40] will play tonight.

Miller Wins Third Prize.

Playing off for third prize in the straight rail handicap at Foley's last night, Miller, 200, defeated Adair, 200, by the score of 200 to 183.

LAKE HIGH HAS A PROTEST

BASKETBALL TEAM OBJECTS TO THE NEW SCHEDULE.

Capt. Buhlig Claims Injustice in Being Included in Northern Section on Account of Great Distance to Be Traveled to Play Its Games—Says Hyde Park or Englewood Could Make the Trip Quicker—May Drop Out of the School League.

Capt. Buhlig and the members of the Lake High school basketball team were anything but pleased with the new schedule made out by the basketball schedule committee on Tuesday. By the new plan Lake was put in the northern section of the eastern division of the league, although the school is located at Union and Forty-seventh streets. The other teams which are in the section are Evanston, Lake View, and North Division, all on the far north side.

It was necessary under the arrangement to put one of the south side teams in the northern division to make the two sections balance, and as Lake was the nearest the city it was placed in the north section. But the Lake High boys now say the team will not continue in the league, according to the present arrangement, and unless the plan is changed they will disband their team.

"There is no more reason why we should be in the north section than Hyde Park or Englewood," said Capt. Buhlig yesterday. "It will be impossible for us to continue under the present plan. We may be nearer the city than any of the other south side schools, but it takes less time to go downtown from either Hyde Park or Englewood than it does from our school. The schedule committee was given no power to make the change they have and a new schedule without any subdivision will have to be made out. We did not have a man on the schedule committee, while Englewood and Hyde Park did, and for that reason we got the worst of it. We will petition the board to make a change and if it does not we will simply have to drop out, although we have prospects for a good team."

MORE GLOOM ON THE MIDWAY.

Few Candidates for University of Chicago Varsity Nine Report for Preliminary Practice Season.

The gloom which has hung over the track enthusiasts at the University of Chicago since the announcement of the wholesale "flunking" of the star men spread yesterday to the baseball fans, when only half a dozen candidates appeared in answer to Coach Harper's call for preliminary practice. Hardly any of the old men came out. Those who appeared at the "gym" were: Jesse Harper, left field on last year's team; Cutting, former Michigan first baseman; Trammell, pitcher on last year's freshman team; Dirks, Dunbar, Jennison, and Papi, freshmen.

Coach Harper said: "I cannot see where we are going to have a team if the men won't come out. The old men seem to think they have a cinch, and don't need to do any work. I want to say, however, that it is the fellows who come out for the indoor practice who will have the ability necessary to make the team next spring."

The Chicago nine lost three of last year's men—Harper, catcher, Patrick, first base, and Merrifield, left field. Cutting can fill Patrick's place, and Jesse Harper is good for Merrifield's position. No one, however, has yet been found to wear ex-Capt. Harper's big mitt. Starzman and McPherson of last year's freshman team are the only catchers of any prominence, and neither is of varsity class. The pitching staff is the same as last year—Capt. Howe, Ellsworth, and Lee Maxwell, with Trammell as a candidate.

A slight improvement in the track situation appeared yesterday, when it was learned that Kennedy's disability, which was caused by his having too many cuts, had been removed by the deans. Capt. Blair was appointed by President Harper head of the athletic section of Hitchcock hall.

BOWLERS MAKE NEW RECORDS.

Brilliants Score 1,107 in Chicago League Tournament, Markham Getting High Game of 278.

High marks were made by the Brilliant team in the Chicago league last night, when they averaged 1,015⅔ against the Yales and made high game of 1,107. Even with these figures they only won two games, losing the first by 58 pins. The average is second to the 1,015⅔ made by the Columbian Knights, and is the third best of the local season. The high game is a new record for the league, and the fourth best of the season.

Jimmy Markham led the performance with an average of 225, his high effort of 278 being the best yet recorded in the league. Brill averaged 219. Scores:

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Brilliants.	1.	2.	3.	Yale.	1.	2.	3.
Schmidt....	200	205	154	Thompson .	192	203	201
Chisholm ..	162	182	234	Wengler ..	221	190	179
Campbell ..	179	186	205	Barker	221	168	181
Markham ..	206	278	193	Wood	181	193	205
Brill	187	234	208	Schmeltz ..	194	211	168
Totals .	934	1000	1107	Totals ..	992	915	934

Club Fel'ws.	1.	2.	3.	Halls.	1.	2.	3.
Tara	176	198	179	F. A. Hall..	186	178	146
Lipman	190	212	166	W. Hall	126	122	159
Lockwood ..	181	162	190	Gaul	169	177	177
Sinsabaugh	194	213	168	F. H. Hall..	149	175	160
Guston	151	149	145	A. Y. Hall..	194	184	184
Totals ..	859	950	825	Totals ..	838	800	775

LAKE VIEW LEAGUE.

Prima.	1.	2.	3.	Rivals.	1.	2.	3.
Bangart ..	194	163	186	C. Hengst..	155	140	156
Wessler ..	204	166	160	Jacobson ..	168	187	187
Foerster ..	224	201	148	Esau	179	180	222
Haselhuhn .	190	156	161	Medwitsky .	138	154	191
Carlson	201	182	204	Mueller	164	185	198
Totals.	1013	865	858	Totals.	816	836	954

Racine.	1.	2.	3.	Uno.	1.	2.	3.
Hubacher ..	192	133	174	Wienold ...	176	168	149
Gunkler	185	163	172	Birren	198	160	194
Frost	181	162	190	Gaul	169	177	177
Draeger	153	190	168	Laboy	211	175	214
Sallander ..	190	146	150	J. Schmidt.	187	135	185
Totals.	911	794	854	Totals.	941	836	910

Northwest.	1.	2.	3.	Oakdale.	1.	2.	3.
Peatt	222	234	226	Meyer	178	217	185
Bortugal	182	118	151	Lau	208	177	160
Flagg	208	170	188	Pfister	167	165	179
Gabe	148	165	190	Shaw	168	165	179
Zabel	154	157	164	Schneider ..	147	214	207
Totals.	914	842	919	Totals.	868	999	926

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

| Senators. | 1. | 2. | 3. | Hardings. | 1. | 2. | 3. |
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DANGER OF WAR PUTS WHEAT UP.

Wild Scramble of Shorts Met by Heavy Armour Selling on Two Cent Advance.

MARKET A NERVOUS ONE.

Lower English Consols and Rumors of Actual Conflict in Corea Excite Traders.

Prices in wheat joined in a wild buying scramble at the opening of the market because of higher foreign grain markets, lower English consols, and the tenor of press dispatches made the outlook for war between Russia and Japan seem much nearer and more positive than it did twenty-four hours earlier. The opening was excited, with the price for May from 87¼c to 88¼c, a net gain of 2½c to 2¾c from the previous close, and with practically all the early trade above 88c. While the market did not during the session break past the opening limits in either direction, there was a tremendous trade and without close limits nervous flutcuations, the price jumping ½c or more in either direction almost at a moment's notice, as orders to buy or to sell seemed to predominate for a moment, and jumping back again quite as quickly. Great as the demand was, it had been popular to sell wheat the day before, there seemed to be an inexhaustible supply at anywhere near 88¼c, and though the market reached that point several times it always reacted. The selling was so heavy through various commission houses that it looked as though Armour was taking profits on the bulge, having bought heavily the day before on the slight reaction. There was not much for sale, however, at any time under 88c, and dips below that figure were quickly recovered.

Sensational War Claims.

In the last half hour there was a new buying rush and a renewed advance on a report from San Francisco that afternoon papers had issued bulletins announcing war had been declared. There was no confirmation of the report and the selling, which had been under way all day by various commission houses, continued to the close and checked the rising tendency, the May price closing at 88¾c, a net gain for the day of 2¾c. The high price of the session was ½c above the top figure of

HOPE FOR TRACTION DEAL

LA SALLE STREET MEN THINK BIG COMBINE PROBABLE.

On This Theory Is Based the Present Price of City Railway Stock, Which Is High in Proportion to Expected Earnings Under a New Franchise—Stockyards Savings Bank Elects Officers—Transfers of Boxboard Stock Enjoined.

Chicago City railway stock continues to come on the local market in small quantities, the price ranging between 162 and 165. In the last three months price has fallen 15 points.

But even taking into consideration the franchise situation, there are those in La Salle street who consider the stock worth buying at these prices. There is an impression that in the end New York interests will get control of the property, from a large street railroad combination, and put City railway shares above 225.

Again there are those who think the present quotations for City railway are high. Without a bond issue and paying 9 per cent on its capital stock, it is a splendid property. It is the only street railroad system in Chicago, and one of the few in the United States, that is not burdened with a bond issue. It offers therefore a property capable of sustaining an issue of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of bonds.

But it must be taken into consideration that although the company is now paying 9 per cent, the tenor of public sentiment and the reported attitude of the city council do not convey any suggestion that such terms will be made as will permit the company to continue paying a 9 per cent dividend. If it should make an arrangement that would permit the paying of 4, 5, or 6 per cent the shares will be worth much less in the market than they are now. And, according to representations made by City railway interests, the company will have to make such large expenditures that from the stockholders' standpoint it should not be asked to pay compensation to the city. If these representations are to be accepted as sincere they show how much will have to be expended before the property can be placed in first class condition. Accept, therefore, either the representations of the company or the probable demands of the council, and there does not appear to be much to warrant current prices for the stock based on earning power alone.

If, however, there is to be a speculative deal based upon a consolidation of all the street railroad properties and a flotation of securities, then the value of the shares must be based on other considerations. And should there be a heavy decline in the stock, it is believed that those who now have so much in the property will add to their holdings.

At the present time it looks like a purchase for the rich rather than those who are looking for a fixed income and cannot afford a shrinkage in their principal.

Lake Street L Traffic.

Lake Street Elevated traffic for December shows a good improvement over the corresponding month last year. The daily average for December, too, was the largest of the year.

The daily average on the main line for the entire year showed an increase of 3.34 per cent. The figures follow:

Main line:	1903.	1902.	Gain.	Pct.
January	42,471	41,480	991	2.38
February	42,918	40,490	2,428	6.00
March	43,705	40,493	3,212	7.93
April	44,865	41,537	3,328	8.01
May	42,566	40,851	1,715	4.20
June	42,102	39,545	2,617	6.61
July	37,725	37,256	469	1.23
August	37,949	38,300	*351	*0.92
September	41,705	41,182	523	1.27
October	44,725	44,704	21	0.00
November	43,319	42,456	863	2.03
December	45,788	44,512	1,251	2.81
Year	42,485	41,110	1,375	3.34
Including transfers:				
January	44,043	43,412	631	1.45
February	44,386	42,474	1,915	4.50
March	45,382	42,956	2,425	5.65
April	46,453	43,512	2,940	6.75
May	44,016	42,726	1,290	3.02
June	44,675	42,487	2,188	5.12
July	39,185	40,046	*861	*2.15
August	40,515	41,644	*1,129	*2.71
September	44,563	44,259	304	0.69
October	46,518	46,955	*437	*0.93
November	44,901	44,096	805	1.83
December	47,385	46,251	1,134	2.45
Year	44,070	43,423	647	1.49

*Loss.

Commission House Views.

Chicago commission houses were in and out of the market yesterday without doing a considerable volume of business. The position has grown more uncertain in the last two days than it was at the end of the week.

In their closing letter from New York Sidney C. Love & Co. had the following:

"At the close some covering of shorts produced a moderate rally, and final quotations were above the lowest of the day. Money was in plentiful supply and rates averaged lower than for some time. This fact, however, had no influence upon the market, it being a well known fact that no bull market has ever been based merely upon easy money. With the complicated situation in the orient and the uncertainty in regard to the decision in the Northern Securities case, we are not hopeful that anything like a sustained advance can take place."

A. O. Slaughter Jr. & Co. had the following:

"The dominating influence in the market today has been the aspect of affairs in the orient, which have changed greatly for worse. Late advices from Paris and London reported sharp declines in prices of Russian and English consols, and this was regarded as foreshadowing an outbreak of hostilities in the near future. That the situation is grave is, however, evidenced in the decline in stocks referred to above and heavy selling in this market for English account reflects the belief that actual hostilities will be the ultimate outcome of the Russian-Japanese controversy. Notwithstanding the heavy liquidation that has taken place here today, prices have held fairly well and commission houses are credited with having been large buyers. The effect of war news has been rather to restrict trading than to cause any pronounced declines in values."

Railway Earnings.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

	Earnings.	Increase
Fourth week December	$ 1,564,000	$ 246,000
Month December	3,600,000	377,000
For year	41,452,701	5,039,790

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Fourth week December	91,000	48,000
For year	1,593,660	461,820

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

November—Gross	1,543,429	*168,216
Net	511,257	*22,189
Surplus	170,125	*16,813
For five months ending Nov. 30—		
Gross	7,750,189	*83,704
Net	3,103,418	*155,816
Surplus	1,387,610	*204,483

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Fourth week December	561,766	26,541
Month December	1,364,589	95,499
For year	12,002,336	765,735

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Fourth week December	712,534	40,361
Four weeks December	2,113,364	155,801

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

November—Net		20,000
From July 1—Net		379,638

INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA RAILWAY.

November—Gross	125,179	*24,051
Net	23,531	*17,527
Surplus	5,696	*17,827
For five months—		
Gross	617,152	*75,796
Net	112,589	*75,796
Surplus	23,414	*75,796

*Decrease.

New York Curb Quotations.

Following were closing quotations on the New York curb for the securities named:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	37⅛	37⅝
Do pfd	33	33½
Con. Ry., Light and Ref	3⅝	3¾
Electric Boat	18	24
Do pfd	46	54
Electric Vehicle	6	9
Do pfd	20½	22½
Havana Tobacco	24	26
Do pfd	33½	36
Int. Mercantile Marine common	9	9½
Do pfd	19½	19¾
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1½
Montreal & Boston	11	11-16
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans	55	58
Northern Securities	88½	89½
Otis Elevator	27	27½
Do pfd	77	79
Royal Baking Powder pfd	99½	100½
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9⅞
Do pfd	19½	19¾
Standard Oil	650	655
St. Louis Transit	13½	15
Do pfd	64	68
Am. Lt. & Trac. common	41	48
Do pfd	83	88

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed firm in Chicago yesterday at the following quotations:

SELLING.

Cables	4.85⅝
Sterns, London	4.86⅛
Checks, Paris	5.18⅜
Checks, Berlin	94⅞

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	4.81½
60 days, documentary	4.81⅝
3 days, Hamburg	94⅝
3 days, Antwerp	5.20⅝
60 days, France	5.22½
60 days, Holland	39 13-16
3 days, Holland	40¼

General Financial News.

No important projects looking toward the organization of new steel companies are in sight in the present year.

The Keystone Telephone company of Philadelphia, the first organization to compete actively with the Bell company, shows for its first fiscal year earnings of $230,418, being twice the amount required to pay 5 per cent dividend on the $2,500,000 capital stock.

John L. Williams & Sons, Richmond, Va., say:

"The influence of the enormous increase in the value of the cotton crop has not yet been felt. It means a vivifying influence upon every industry and every line of trade in the south, such as we have not seen for ten years. Moreover, the south has this year raised a large corn crop, aggregating many millions of bushels in excess of last year. A conservative estimate of the value of the agricultural products of the south this year is $1,500,000,000, against $660,000,000 in 1880."

Since last Saturday the banks have gained $265,000 from the New York subtreasury.

Officials of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company expect to resume operations at the steel rail mills some time this month, but the exact time has not been decided upon.

Stockyards Savings.

Stockholders of the Stockyards Savings bank have elected the following directors:

P. A. Valentine, L. F. Bliss, Nelson Morris, J. H. Ashby, J. P. Lyman, S. R. Flynn, S. A. McClean Jr., J. A. Spoor, A. G. Leonard, F. S. Winston, and L. B. Doud.

The directors elected officers as follows:

President—S. R. Flynn.
Vice president—J. A. Spoor.
Cashier—T. J. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald was promoted from assistant cashier to take the vacancy made by the resignation of H. W. Mahan.

Boxboard Shares Enjoined.

Logan & Bryan a short time ago sent some Boxboard stock to the City Trust company of New York to be transferred. In response to a query as to why the transfers had not been made a list of shareholders was received against the transfer of whose stock the trust company had secured an injunction. The list of shareholders of both common and preferred included the following names, whose shares are not "good delivery":

A. B. Armstrong, Charles D. Brown & Co., Arthur H. Brewer, F. N. Bidwell (cashier), L. B. Boyd, Charles H. Bull, Herman Behr, A. J. Beachic, W. T. Carothers, M. E. Cornwell, C. C. Clowry, Citizens' National bank of Kokomo, A. V. Corcoran, William H. Collins, L. C. Cornish, John A. Chalmers, J. W. Cassidy; Mrs. Annie L. Douglas, Walter H. Davis, H. J. Davis, H. C. Davis, W. H. Davis, C. A. Dolman, F. E. Ellsworth, Rush E. Evans, Max B. Fisher, S. S. Fischer, S. Friedburger & Bro., E. C. Foster, J. O. Henderson, J. H. Hollingsworth, F. S. Jerome (cashier), Mrs. K. D. Jerome, Franklin S. Jerome, G. D. Jay, Dr. E. H. Knowles, Robert Klum, King Kennedy, C. A. Michaels, C. S. Merrill, H. J. Miller, John Mohr Jr., M. E. Merrill, R. W. McEwan, C. McCulloch, Saphia Neal, L. Newman, C. D. Oglesby, Robert W. Perkins, W. H. Paddock, Edward J. Parker, H. L. Paddock, Benjamin Rothschild, E. E. Russell, W. A. Russell, J. A. Roberts, Aaron Rothschild, J. A. Roberts, Eugene M. Ashley, A. W. Sullowav, C. C. Shirley, John A. Stillwell, A. B. Trentmon, Thomson Pulp and Paper company, F. G. Weeks, Cyrus H. Whitney, William Williams, William S. Warfield, T. D. Woodruff, Lewis H. Wood, C. H. Worden, J. W. White, William Wallace, and Les White.

Masonic Temple.

Trading in Chicago stocks was again dull. The tendency generally was lower in sympathy with New York.

A feature was the sale of ten shares of Masonic Temple stock at 51. If the threat of the city to keep permanently closed the Masonic Temple theater is made good it will cause a considerable loss since the theater has produced about $35,000 net revenue for several seasons. Prior to the results of the tax troubles the company paid 3 per cent dividends. As the capital stock is $1,057,100, the earnings of the theater have been equal to 1.7 per cent, or over one-half of the dividend.

Sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

Stock.	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	251	37¾	35¾	37⅛
Do pfd	750	33½	32¾	32¾
American Radiator	40	45	45	45
Chicago City railway	6	165	165	165
Chicago Edison	25	147	147	147
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	50	27½	27½	27½
Chicago Telephone	2	123	123	123
Diamond Match	320	128½	127	127
Masonic Temple	10	51	51	51
Metropolitan Elevated	15	17¾	17½	17½
National Biscuit	803	37	36¾	36¾
Do pfd	5	99½	99½	99½
Quaker Oats pfd	100	77½	77½	77¾
Swift & Co	185	102	102	102
United Boxboard	10	2¾	2¾	2¾
Do pfd	70	19¾	19¾	19¾
U. S. Steel	20	10	10	10

BONDS.

$1000 N W El 4s	88⅜	$1000 N Chi C 4½s	98
$1000 Chi Jun 5s	106¼			

Clearings in Chicago yesterday were $36,421,787, and a week ago $27,169,982.

New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at 25c premium.

CALLS BOARD A PUCKET SHOP.

Defendant in Injunction Case Alleges Traders' Source of Quotations Is Gambling Transactions.

Charges that the Chicago board of trade is "the largest bucket shop in the country" and that the source of its quotations is "unlawful and gambling transactions" were made yesterday by the L. A. Kinsey company of Indianapolis. The allegations were presented before the Federal Court of Appeals in an action brought by the board of trade in March, 1902, to have the Indianapolis firm enjoined from using the board's quotations. The defendant alleges traders do not contemplate making deliveries of grain, but settle in cash 98 per cent of the transactions, paying the difference between the buying and selling prices.

NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

PLEDGE SIGNERS ARE TOO FEW.

Effort Will Be Made Today to Complete the New Fire Underwriters' Compact.

The committee of five appointed to complete the signatures to the new pledge of the Chicago Underwriters' association failed to complete its work yesterday, as had been hoped. A meeting of the committee of fifteen has been called for today to hear reports, and an earnest effort will be made to close them up during the day. It is understood that most of those holding out are managers and representatives of union companies, and this is made much of by the local agents, who hold that all the troubles of the association grow out of the admission of the managers to membership. J. C. Griffith, Chicago manager of the London Assurance, has signed. Those whose names still are wanting are T. W. Kustis, J. J. McDonald, G. H. Lermit, F. D. McGregor, A. F. Shaw, and George M. Harvey.

The fire insurance patrol has completed the compilation of adjusted losses, with a few safe estimates, up to Dec. 28, the total being $4,200,000, which is $500,000 less than the record up to the same date of the year before. The fires of the last three days of 1903, including the Iroquois fire, are expected to add $100,000 more to the total of the year.

The National union of Washington, D. C., which has been writing nothing in Chicago since last summer, largely owing to dissatisfaction with the condition of the fire department, is reported as canceling liberally on its remaining business and as preparing to withdraw entirely.

Chicago managers of life insurance companies say they anticipate no trouble over proofs of loss on victims of the Iroquois fire and their companies are not disposed to stand on technicalities. They declare that the same course probably will be followed as the companies adopted after the Galveston flood, when claims were paid without insisting on many of the usual formalities. The amount of life losses involved will not be large, so great a proportion of the victims being women and children, who carry little life insurance. It is understood that some of the fraternal societies which admit both men and women have heavy losses.

The new firm of Wile, Losb & Gutman has been given the Cook county managership for the Cincinnati Underwriters.

The Chicago Underwriters' association means, if possible, to secure a cleaning up of premises that are in bad condition, in hope of reducing the fire risks. Charges have been imposed on some risks without securing the improvements desired. It has been ordered that hereafter, wherever a charge of faulty condition has remained three months, the risk is to be reinspected, and, if found in the same condition that caused the imposition, the charge is to be doubled, the rate revised, and published upon a red card to the members to call their attention to the fact that the condition apparently is continuous.

The mill and elevator mutuals, which have been getting much of the more desirable business away from the stock companies during the last year or two because of the increases in rates the latter have made upon such classes, recently have been caught for an unusual number of heavy and total losses. It is assured that many of them will be unable to continue the dividends to policy holders which have made their rates attractive to those who otherwise would fight shy of the mutual idea.

The insurance on the contents of the barn of A. M. Forbes, at 163 to 173½ Sebor street, burned yesterday morning, was as follows:

Hartford	$ 3,000	Equitable	1,000
German Am	$ 3,000	London & Lan	2,000
Atlas	2,000	Traders'	2,000
Caledonian	2,000	L. & L. & G	5,000
St. Paul	2,000		
National H	2,000	Total	$25,000
Boston	1,000		

The insurance on the building follows:

Merchants, R. I.	$10,000	British Amer	5,000
Thuringia	6,000		
Agricultural	10,000	Total	$31,000

A 50 per cent loss was caused by a fire on Dec. 4 in the plant of the Chimax Tag company at Dayton, O., insured as follows:

Hanover	$ 1,000	Intl. Und	1,000
Penna	$ 1,000	Feutonia	1,000
Ætna	1,000	Nat. Citizens	1,000
Western	1,000	Buffalo Com	1,000
Connecticut	1,000	Mechanics'	1,000
Phoenix, Hart	1,000	American, Mass	1,000
Nat. Stand	1,000		
Nat. Union	1,000	Total	$14,000

CHANGE IN COMPANY CONTROL.

Negotiations in Progress for Some Time Relating to United of Raleigh, N. C., Reported Closed.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Negotiations, in progress for some time for a change of control in the United Insurance company of Raleigh, N. C., have been consummated by Manager F. A. Colley. In the future it will be represented in surplus lines throughout the United States by Vivian T. O'Neill of this city, who is widely known in insurance circles.

President John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company has issued the following announcement to its superintendents:

"A cash dividend amounting to ten weeks' premiums has been declared on all industrial policies issued during the years 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, and 1899, which shall be in force on their anniversaries in 1904 when its dividend will be payable except on policies issued during 1899, increasing the life endowment plan. It is estimated the total amount of dividends hereby declared will be about $600,000, which with sums paid during the preceding seven years makes a total of $4,500,000 distributed without any obligation expressed or implied. During the year 1904 any policy holder having a whole life policy who has reached the age of 80 and who has paid premiums for fifteen years can obtain the amount of the face of the policy as an endowment; or, if the policy holder prefer a paid up policy for the same amount, so the money shall be available as a burial fund, we will issue a paid up life policy for the face of the policy surrendered."

The report of the New York fire patrol for the twenty-four hours ended 6 a. m. on Wednesday showed seventy-six alarms of fire in New York and Brooklyn, and of these the cold spell is credited as responsible for twenty-six. There are also numerous causes of leakage from frozen water pipes, and underwriters suspect not a few sprinkler equipments are temporarily rendered out of service.

In the case of the United States Casualty company vs. John H. Parker company the Supreme court, special term, has just granted a motion to compel defendants to submit their books to the auditors of the casualty company. Authority was sought with a view of finding out the exact aggregate wages paid by the John H. Parker company as the amount of premium due under a policy of the casualty company, based upon the total pay roll of the defendant corporation.

Risks in Burlington Fire.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The insurance on last night's fire loss, estimated at less than $200,000, is as follows:

Wyman & Rand:			
Traders'	$ 1,500	American, Boston	$ 2,000
Will'sburgh City	1,500	State, Des Moines	1,000
Rochester German	1,500	Hawkeye	1,000
Royal Exchange	1,500	Des Moines	1,000
American (N. J.)	1,000	British America	3,000
Palatine	2,000	Com'cial Union	2,000
Mechanics, Pa	1,000	Continental	2,000
Springfield	1,000	Home	1,000
New Hampshire	1,000	Reliance	1,000
Northwest. Nat.	1,000	Aachen & Munich	2,000
Amer., Phil'phia	2,000	Iowa State	2,000
National, Hart	1,500	Pennsylvania	1,500
National, Hart	2,000	Norwich Union	2,000
Detroit F. & M	1,000		
Mercantile F. & M	1,800	Total	$42,800
Ritchey Furniture company:			
National Union	$ 1,000	Mechanics, Pa	$ 1,000
Firemen's, Balto	1,000	Hanover	1,000
Hartford	1,000	Home	1,000
Ins. Co. of N. A	1,000	Home	1,000
German, Freeport	2,000	Continental	1,000
Westchester	3,000	Newark	1,000
St. Paul	3,000	Pennsylvania	1,000
Nat. Standard	2,000		
Manchester	1,000	Total	$20,500
Springfield	1,000		
H. Ranke:			
Security	$1,500	Hartford	$ 1,000
Prov., Wash'ton	1,000	Retail Merchants	1,000
Hanover	1,000	Connecticut Ins. Co	1,000
Westchester	1,000		
Farmer's, York	1,000	Total	$5,500
Paule Jewelry company:			
Reliance	$1,000	Retail Merchants	$1,000
Continental	1,000	Westchester	500
Amer., Phila	1,000	American, Boston	500
Will'sburgh City	1,000		
N. British & Mer	1,000	Total	$3,000
Iowa State	1,000		
J. J. Curran company:			
Ins. Co. of N. A	$2,000	National Union	$ 500
Ætna	1,000	American, N. J	700
Phenix, Brooklyn	500		
Hartford	1,000	Total	$6,200
German, Freeport	500		
C. A. & M. A. Williams:			
Equitable	$ 400	Hanover	700
Rochester, German	800		
		Total	$1,900
Walzenegger & Smith:			
London Assurance	$1,000	American, N. J	$ 500
Westchester	1,000		
Equitable	1,200	Total	$3,200
H. S. McElhinney:			
German, Freeport			$1,000
Ewinger Plumbing company:			
Equitable	$1,000	Western	1,000
Royal	1,000		
Peter Fawcet:			
Agricultural			$ 800
Rand building, Jefferson street:			
American, N. J	$ 1,500	Provid., Wash	2,000
Delaware	1,000	Ætna	2,000
N. British & Mer	2,000	Phenix, Bklyn	2,000
Security	2,000		
Traders'	1,000	Total	$15,000
Mercantile F. & M	1,500		
Rand Fourth street building:			
Delaware	$ 2,500	Queen	$ 2,000
N. British & Mer	1,000	Detroit F. & M	2,000
Orient	2,500		
N. Y. Underwrit's	1,000	Total	$11,000
Rand building, 321 Jefferson street:			
I. Rettich & Mer	$2,000	Security	1,000
Rochester German	2,000		
		Total	$5,000
G. Woelhaff building, 319 Jefferson street:			
National Union	$1,000	Buffalo German	2,000
Total			$3,000
Albion Parsons estate (building):			
N. Y. Underwrit.	$2,000	Continental	1,500
Total			$3,500
Klein building:			
Phoenix of Hart	$2,000	Northwestern Nat.	$1,000
Hartford	2,000	Palatine	1,000
Northern	1,000	Atlas	500
West. Assurance	1,000		
O'Brien building:			
Com'cial Union	$3,000	Western	$2,000
Dr. Woodbury:			
North American			$ 600

Risks on Columbus Brewery.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The fire loss on the Schloes brewery Jan. 4 will amount to about $25,000; $10,000 on the brewhouse, to which the fire was confined, and the remainder on the contents. The insurance is as follows:

Phoenix of Brook	$2,500	London & Lan	$2,500
Atlas of England	2,500	Phoenix of Hart	1,500
Westchester	2,500	Hartf'rd [on stock]	2,500
The Detroit F. & M. had $6,000 on the building.			

Incendiarism is alleged.

Policies on St. Catherine Academy.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—St. Catherine of Sienna academy, near Springfield, Ky., which burned Jan. 3, was insured as follows:

American Central	$ 5,000	Home, N. Y.	25,000
Lon. & Lan.	7,500	Other companies	12,000
Ins. Co. No. Am.	4,000		
Citizens', Mo.	4,500	Total	$65,000
Hanover	4,000		

Interstate Life Issues New Rates.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Interstate Life Assurance company of this city has issued new rates based on the American tables and three and one-half.

Fire Losses of a Day.

PLANKINTON, S. D.—Fire yesterday destroyed eight business houses and contents. The loss is $25,000, partly insured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Crossed electric wires in the main electric power subway under the education building at the world's fair caused a $3,000 fire yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Dennison Manufacturing company suffered a loss of about $10,000 on its stock last night; insured for $23,000 in the National of Hartford.

JUSTICE DAY LEFT OUT.

GROSSCUP TO HEAR TRACTION CASE ALONE THIS MONTH.

Concession Is Made Upon Instance of Corporation Counsel Tolman Upon Haste and That Proceedings Be in Chicago—Delay Would Have Meant Setback in the Supreme Court—Settlement of Street Car Question Waits on the Decision.

Justice William R. Day of the United States Supreme court will not sit at the hearing of the "ninety-nine year case" after all. Judge Grosscup in all probability will hear it alone at a date some time next month, to be determined later. This change in program came as a result of the refusal yesterday by Corporation Counsel Tolman either to carry the case to Washington or consent to a postponement until June, when Justice Day could be in Chicago.

Judge Grosscup had suggested the day before that, in order to get an earlier hearing and have Justice Day sit with him it would be necessary to argue the case in Washington, but when he heard of the position taken by the city's lawyers last evening he said:

"Very well; if they want an earlier hearing and one in Chicago, I suppose it will have to be given them. It merely is a case of suiting. The city hardly could get ready by Jan. 16."

Early Hearing Important.

The importance of an early hearing lies in the fact that it is essential if the case is to be taken before the next term of the Supreme court, which begins in October. It is one of those cases which must go to the highest court for decision, and if it misses this term will have to lay over six months. In the meantime nothing can be done toward settling the street car question in Chicago, so far as the Union Traction company is concerned.

"It is a Chicago case and must be tried in Chicago," declared Corporation Counsel Tolman emphatically. "It is a case in which every one in Chicago is interested, and must be tried where they can see and hear it, and not carried over to Washington.

"It is easy enough to make faces at a city as well as at a person when you are 1,000 miles away, when you would not do it otherwise. Under no circumstances can we allow the matter to be taken to Washington for a hearing."

"Suppose, if you were to insist on an early hearing, Judge Grosscup should give you the old one of Jan 16?" was asked.

"We will be ready," said the corporation counsel.

Refuses Stars to Car Men.

Ald. Scully's ingenious plan to keep teamsters from blocking street car tracks by making special policemen of railway employés came to an inglorious end yesterday. When the scheme was presented to Chief O'Neill with the request that he swear in such employés of the Union Traction company as might be designated, he refused. He told the alderman it was unlawful and the regular police would give the company all the assistance it needed in preventing street blockades.

Ald. Scully expressed deep regret over the failure of his scheme, but the traction men were not surprised. Their attorneys had told them the plan was not feasible.

The council committee on local transportation meets at 2 o'clock this afternoon to begin work on the Chicago City franchise extension ordinance. It expects to continue until some kind of an ordinance results.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Boston market opened firm and soon gave way to influences operating in New York.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	11,100	49¾	50¾	48½	49¼
Adventure	10	8	3	3	3
Atlantic	52	8¼	8¼	8½	8¼
Amn. Tel.	333	124¼	124¼	125	125
Atchison	98	66¾	67	65¾	66¼
Do pfd	105	89	89	89	89
Amn. Sugar	803	124½	124½	123½	123¾
Do pfd	51	123	123	123	123
Amn. Pneumatic	50	4	4	4	4
Do pfd	160	20	20	20	20
Amn. Woolen	2,150	11¾	12¾	11¾	12
Do pfd	61	70	70	69	69¾
Bingham	705	23	23¼	22¾	22¾
Copper Range	1,635	46	46¾	45	45¾
Calumet	1	440	440	440	440
Cons. Mercur	450	70	70	70	70
Centennial	330	16¾	16¾	15¾	15½
Cent. Oil	50	70	70	70	70
Daly West	210	36	36	36	36
Dom. Steel	40	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
Dom. Coal	45	71	71	71	71
Edison Elec	10	234	238	234	238
Elm River	220	9	9¼	9	9¼
Granby	300	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
Gen. Elec	64	173½	175¼	171½	173½
Isle Royale	500	7	7¼	7	7¼
Mass. Mining	10	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	395	38¼	38¾	37¾	38
Mass. Elec. pfd	105	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½
Mergenthaler	14	175	175	175	175
Mass. Gas	2,900	42¾	43½	42	42¾
Do pfd	281	81½	82	81¼	82
N. Eng. Tel	1	121¼	121½	121½	121½
Osceola	115	62	62	62	62
Old Dom	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Père Marqu'te pfd	2	72	72	72	72
Shannon	1,410	8	8	7¾	7¾
Santa Fé	1,020	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Swift & Co	50	101½	101½	101½	101½
Terre Haute Elec.	2	65	65	65	65
Trinity	225	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
Tamarack	6	100	100	100	100
Un. Shoe Mchy	10	48	48	48	48
Utah	443	32½	33⅜	31½	32¾
U. S. Mining	635	19	19	18½	18⅝
Un. Fruit	56	98½	98½	98	98
U. S. Coal & Oil	675	8¾	9¼	8¾	8¾
Un. Pac	355	78	78	76¾	76¾
Do pfd	16	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Victoria	450	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
Wolverine	60	70	70	69¾	69¾
Wyandot	100	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$ 5,000 Am. Bell 4s	98	$ 1,000 Chi Jun 5s	106¼
19,000 Am. Tel. 4s	94	1,000 C. & W. M. 5s	106
500 Atch. 4s	98¼	1,000 Ill. Stl. deb. 5s	96
2,000 C., B. & Q. deb 5s	104½	1,000 N. E. Tel. 6s	104½
5,000 do ex. 4s	99¾	9,000 N. Y. M. E. 6s	101⅝
28,000 do joint 4s	94¼	1,000 N. Y. Yarn 5s	100
7,000 Cent. Vt. 4s	80		

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR MONEY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Money was in quiet demand in the market today and supplies were plentiful, though they were affected by $30,000,000 falling due to the Bank of England today and tomorrow. Discounts were fairly steady. Trading on the stock exchange was light and unsettled. Prices weakened sharply owing to the apparent imminence of war between Russia and Japan. Foreign securities were the chief sufferers, Japanese, Chinese, and Russians falling 1 to 2 points. The market closed with a better tone. Consols closed at 87 5-16 for money and at 87⅛ for the account. Home rails followed suit. Americans opened steady but reacted. The statement of the United States Steel corporation was an additional factor in weakening stocks, which closed flat. Kaffirs and South Americans were depressed. Closing stocks:

Cons. for money	87 1-16	New York Central	122¾
Do for acct	87⅛	Norfolk & Western	58½
Anaconds	3⅜	Do pfd	90
Atchison	66⅜	Ontario & Western	22⅜
Do pfd	92½	Pennsylvania	61⅝
Balto. & Ohio	79⅝	Rand Mines	9
Canadian Pacific	120⅛	Reading	36⅜
Ches. & Ohio	34	Do 1st pfd	40⅞
Chi. Gt. Western	16	Do 2d pfd	23½
C., M. & St. P	147⅜	Southern Railway	25⅜
De Beers	19⅜	Do pfd	80½
Denver & Rio Gr.	40⅜	Southern Pacific	49⅛
Do pfd	71½	Union Pacific	91½
Erie	20	Do pfd	91½
Do 1st pfd	60⅝	U. S. Steel	10⅝
Do 2d pfd	51	Do pfd	70¾
Ill. Central	133¼	Wabash	20
Louisv. & Nash	119½	Do pfd	37⅛
M., K. & T	29⅜		

Bar silver, 26 13-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prices on the bourse today opened feeble, owing to the want of reassuring information regarding the Russo-Japanese situation. International closed badly, also Russian securities. Other stocks were inactive. The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent. Three per cent rentes, 97 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Trading was light on the boerse today and pr

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cashed in compressed forms, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, if the advertisers request by writing on their notices and sending them in: "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

IN MEMORIAM.

PENNEY—In remembrance of our son, Terry L. Penney, departed this life Jan. 7, 1902. Requiem mass at St. Columbkill's church, T a. m.

Alexander, Wm. T.
Bard, Laz. S.
Blanchard, Rufus.
Burns, Jennie S.
Carey, Mary T.
Chase, Mary D.
Chamberlain, Mrs. F. A.
Conahan, Agnes G.
Corcoran, Mary.
Delroy, Mrs. Cecilia.
Dougherty, J. B.
Drescher, Jennie.
Frank, Mrs. Harry.
Hirsch, Mrs. Augusta.
Hirsch, Frances C.
Hauck, Frederick.
Hill, Wm. Rowland.
Karcher, Victor.
Loring, Herbert A.
Madden, James M.
Martin, Hannah C.
Nitsche, Fred.
Rieck, Sophie.
Shoberg, John H.
Spaeth, Anna.
Strong, Mrs. James M.
Strong, John Winder.
Ulierick, Mrs. Sophia.
Walker, John.
Whiting, Capt. Eber K.
Williams, Sadie E.
Woods, Rodrick.

ALEXANDER—Wm. T. Alexander, at his home on 6th-av., Grand Crossing, Jan. 6, beloved husband of Jennie Baird and father of Margaret, William, Jennie and Robert, and the late John Alexander. Funeral Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., from late residence. Interment at Oakwoods.

"Asleep in Jesus."

BOWMAN—Laz. S., beloved husband of Rose Bowman (nee Klein), and father of Charles A. and Harry S. Bowman. Funeral Jan. 7, 1904, at 2 p. m., from residence, 1168 Douglas-blvd., to Home cemetery.

BLANCHARD—Rufus. Funeral at Wheaton, Ill., Thursday, at 1 o'clock, thence to Graceland, by auto.

BURNS—Jennie S., wife of the late Thomas Burns, aged 53. Funeral Thursday at 8:30 a. m., from 463 S. Lincoln-st., to St. Charles Borromeo's church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CAREY—Mary T., Jan. 6, daughter of Michael and late Angela, at 103 Seward-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

CHASE—Mary D., wife of the late Martin D. Chase and mother of Mrs. W. C. Matthews, Geo. S. and Emily B. Chase, Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of her daughter, 127 S. Park-av., Austin, Chicago, Ill. Services Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 127 S. Park-av. Interment Saturday at her former home, Warsaw, N. Y. Services over Congregational church, Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

CHAMBERLAIN—Mrs. Frances Adell, mother of Edith and Mrs. Edith M. Cousin, aged 43, at the home of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Belz, 3, at the Chalmers-av., where services will be held Thursday, Jan. 8, at 10:30 a. m. Burial Kenosha, Wis. Detroit papers please copy.

CONAHAN—On Jan. 5, at 2300 W. Congress-st., Agnes Gertrude, daughter of Mary and the late John Conahan.

CORCORAN—Mary, Jan. 5, wife of the late Patrick R., and mother of Edward J. Corcoran. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 7, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 7 Peoria-st., to St. Patrick's church, where solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

DOOLEY—Mrs. Cecilia. Funeral Jan. 6, from 36 N. State-st. to Holy Name cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DU CHAMPAGNE—Joseph B., Jan. 6, aged 72. Funeral Jan. 8 at 8 a. m., from 6343 Harrison-st., to Notre Dame church, by cars to Mount Carmel.

EISENBACHER—Jennie [nee Maurer], beloved wife of Christ Eisenbacher, mother of Rose, Aloys, Joseph, Christy, and Frederick. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 7, from residence, 6346 Ellis-av., 10 a. m., to St. Clara's church, 64th and Woodlawn-av., thence by carriages to St. Marie cemetery.

FRANK, Mrs. Harry, Jan. 2, aged 20 years, at residence, 5 S. Leavitt-st., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hirsch of Milwaukee, Wis.

GIRARD—Philip, Jan. 5, aged 27 years, husband of Ella Girard. Funeral Friday from 1821 Harrison-st.

GOLDSTEIN—Mrs. Augusta Goldstein, widow of Morris Goldstein, at her daughter's residence, 5 S. Winter, 6:01 Jackson-av. Funeral notice later.

HANSON—Frances C. Hanson, Jan. 6, aged 66 years, wife of Daniel F. Hanson, mother of Mrs. R. H. Cherry, Mrs. H. S. Rich, of Augustus W. Wheeler, and Ella Bliss, and sister of Mrs. Ed Sweetser, all of Hillsdale, Ill. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 9, 10 a. m., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Cherry, 349 Oakwood-blvd.

HAUCK—Frederick, in his 65th year, father of Herbert, Fred, and Otto Hauck. Funeral from late residence, 657 Fullerton-av., Friday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. Baltimore papers please copy.

HILL—Jan. 6, Wm. Rowland, son of Daniel A. and Susan J. Hill, 576A Washington-blvd. Funeral private.

KARCHER—Victor, aged 30 years, Jan. 5, son of the late Jacob F. and Emma Karcher. Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., from 205 Wells-st., by carriages to Graceland.

LORING—Jan. 6, 1904, Herbert A. Loring, aged 52 years, at his home, 620 W. Adams-st. Funeral at 2 p. m. Monday, Jan. 11, at Second church, corner of Ann-st. and Washington-blvd., at 12:30 Friday, Jan. 8. Interment at Portland, Me.

MADDEN—Jan. 5, James M., husband of the late Bridget Madden, from 3044 Lowe-av. Jan. 8, at 9 a. m., to All Saints' church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MARTIN—Jan. 5, 1904, Hannah C., widow of the late Thomas Martin. Funeral services Friday, Jan. 8, 11 o'clock a. m., at late residence, 3601 Fifth-av. Interment in Rosehill.

NITSCHE—Fred, aged 37. Will be buried from vault at Wonder's cemetery at 1 p. m. Thursday.

RIECK—Sophie, wife of Julius Rieck, Jan. 5. Funeral from 9 Gault-ct. Jan. 8, 12 noon, to Eden.

SHOBERG—John Howard, son of Johanna and the late John Shoberg, aged 22 years. Funeral from 191 Sibley-st., Thursday, at 2 o'clock, to Harrison Swedish M. E. church, by train at 2:30 to Mount Olive.

SPAETH—Anna, daughter of Marie Spaeth. Funeral Jan. 8, at 2 p. m., from German M. E. church, Addison and Sheffield-avs., to Graceland.

STRONG—Mrs. James M. Funeral from Holy Angels church, 35th and Oakwoods.

STRONG—John Winder. Funeral services will be held in Grace church, 14th and Wabash-av., Thursday, Jan. 7, at 11 a. m. Interment at Rosehill.

ULLERICK—Mrs. Sophia. Ullerick, aged 85 years. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m., from 986 W. Harrison-st.

WALKER—John Walker, Jan. 4, in his 75th year. Funeral at 4130 Cottage Grove-av., Thursday, 10 a. m., by cars to Mount Olivet.

WHITING—Capt. Eber K. Whiting, Jan. 4, at Cedar Center, Minn., aged 70 years. Burial Jan. 6 at Dodge Center.

WILLIAMS—Sadie E., Jan. 6, 1904, aged 36 years. Body from 444 Ogden-av. to Kenosha, Wis., where funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock. Kenosha papers please copy.

WOODS—Rodrick, aged 4 years, son of James Woods. Funeral Jan. 7, 10:30 a. m., from 1700 Fremont-av., by carriages to Mount Carmel.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Burns, Jane, 86; 463 S. Lincoln-st. Jan. 4.
Decker, Oscar, 40; 491 State-st., Jan. 3.
Carey, Frank, 54; St. Luke's hospital, Jan. 4.
Chase, Mary, 76; Augusta-st., Jan. 4.
Christman, Maria, 70; 669 Racine-av., Jan. 4.
Downing, Ada, 5; 593 W. Superior-st., Jan. 4.
Dunn, Mary, 60; 54 S. 41st-av., Jan. 3.
Ebert, Susan, 59; 643 W. 12th-st., Jan. 4.
Emerson, Ewald, 15; 422 Melrose-st., Jan. 3.
Fisher, Winfred, 15; 388 W. Polk-st., Jan. 4.
Gaul, Mary, 40; 175 Park-av., Jan. 4.
Hand, John, 53; Augustana hospital, Jan. 3.
Harrietta, 53; 542 Chicago-av., Jan. 3.
Hurd, Mary, 52; 2217 Washington-av., Jan. 5.
Jarrel, Frank, 40; 583 Holt-st., Jan. 5.
Kelly, Frederick, 64; 657 Fullerton-av., Jan. 5.
Kinkel, Gottlieb, 62; 942 Sixth-st., Jan. 4.
Lewis, Frederick, 58; 839 47th-pl., Jan. 5.
Lyon, Victor, 20; 205 Wells-st., Jan. 5.
Mahon, Mary, 62; 1142 Wolfram-st., Jan. 4.
Mann, William, 40; 2216 W. 12th-st., Jan. 3.
Mann, John, 41; 6420 Star-av., Jan. 3.
Mary, 52; 2217 Washington-av., Jan. 5.
Mayer, Anna, 73; 258 W. Congress-st., Jan. 3.
Meyer, Joseph, 49; 20 Fisk-st., Jan. 5.
Miller, Fred, 29; 106 Fremont-st., Jan. 5.
Mitkowski, Jan, 39; 685 Holt-av., Jan. 4.
Moore, Johanna, 55; 628 Milwaukee-av., Jan. 4.
Mrotzek, Ferdinand, 4; 672 Throop-st., Jan. 4.
Nichol, Frank, 49; 35 McHenry-st., Jan. 5.
Nolan, James, 64; 3046 Lowe-av., Jan. 5.
Nolan, Abraham, 74; 365 E. Superior-st., Jan. 5.
Nolan, Fred, 27; 15 Beethoven-pl., Jan. 3.
Noyes, William, 26; 949 S. Avers-av., Jan. 4.
Nuttall, Joseph, 42; Cook county house, Jan. 4.
Nyhus, Nils, 48; 10 Keith-st., Jan. 5.
Olsen, Andrew, 68; 234 W. Huron-st., Jan. 5.
Olsen, Ole, 68; 234 W. Huron-st., Jan. 5.
Olsen, Ole, 68; 54 S. 41st-av., Jan. 3.
Osborn, Abraham, 46; 19 Margaret-st., Jan. 5.
Pahl, Clara, 1; 1518 George-st., Jan. 5.
Parker, James, 46; 307 Austin-av., Jan. 4.
Pfeiffer, Elfoner, 48; 740 School-st., Jan. 4.
Pierce, Harry, 16; 1830 Fillmore-st., Jan. 4.
Pollock, Cora, 66; 1224 Addison-st., Jan. 5.
Powell, Mary, 55; 6845 Peoria-st., Jan. 4.
Rahn, Ed, 35; 85 Lawrence-av., Jan. 3.
Rieck, Sophie, 37; 4150 Cottage Grove-av., Jan. 4.
Ryan, Margaret, 46; 62 Vernon Park-pl., Jan. 5.
Schulz, Ida, 48; 167 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 4.
Smith, Ida, 33; 3168 Michigan-av., Jan. 4.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED YESterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

Coal, Lime, and Cement company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; object, to deal in coal, wood, building material; incorporators, Henry O. Stanford, Frank E. Christian, James F. Cassidy.

Mercantile company, East St. Louis; capital, $2,500; object, general mercantile business; incorporators, W. Rogers, Schuyler Smith, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

Suppository company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; object, manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations; incorporators, Herman J. Rich, Hans T. Rich, Edward M. Sperbeck.

School Supply company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing and publishing school supplies; incorporators, Albert N. Eastman, Charles Harold F. White.

Supply company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; fruit and commission business; incorporators, Peter F. Cella, Angelo S. Cella, Daniel J. Cella.

Robert A. Matthews & Co., Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing ladies' wearing apparel; incorporators, William S. Corbin, Harry A. Bioscher, Charles E. Mitchell.

Store of Clinton, Clinton; capital, $5,000; general sale and retail mercantile business; incorporators, Robert N. Price, Frank K. Lemon, Jr.

Amusement company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; object, operate theaters and places of amusement; incorporators, William W. Freeman, Walter Castle Amusement company, Chicago; capital, $15,000; object, operate theaters and places of amusement; incorporators, T. J. Carmody, G. E. Cook, Jacobs.

Amusement company, Chicago; object, theaters and places of amusement; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Abraham Jacobs, Louis F. Frederick A. Ackerman.

and Dongola Gravel Road company, Anna; capital, $50,000; object, build and maintain a gravel road; incorporators, Daniel R. Almond, Isaac N. James W. Fuller.

Fabric Creamery company, Garden Prairie; capital, $10,000; object, manufacturing butter and cheese; incorporators, A. Gates White, T. Fox, George Newell.

Brick company, Nashville; capital, $10,000; object, manufacturing brick; incorporators, Julius Huegely, J. A. Hohman, H. H. Sonnenberg company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; merchant tailoring; incorporators, Sam Sonnenberg, George E. ...

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marquez, 5 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territories, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, at 12 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. St. Louis, 12 p. m.
For Ireland, via S. S. Ivernia, 12 p. m.
For Porto Rico, Curacoa, and Venezuela, 5 p. m.
For Fortune island, for Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia, and for Greytown, Nicaragua, 5 p. m.
For Inagua and Hayti, and for Santa Marta, Colombia, 5 p. m.
For St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward islands, Martinique, Barbados, and British and Dutch Guiana, and for French Guiana via Dutch Guiana, 5 p. m.
For the Argentine republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 6 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1884—C. H. JORDAN & CO., 14 AND 16 E. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO. 135 E. 53D-ST., HYDE PARK. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

PROF. A. B. PERRIGO, UNDERTAKER, 2073 State-st., of the late firm of J. Whittier Buffum and A. B. Perrigo. Private ambulances. Telephone Douglas 474.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAITE, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-av. We don't say much, we just do business. Stores

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE. Reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Illinois—Fair, Thursday, warmer in north and central portion, Friday fair except rain or snow in north portion, colder, fresh to brisk south winds becoming northwesterly.

Lower Michigan—Fair in south, snow or rain in north portion Thursday, Friday clearing and colder, fresh to brisk south winds, becoming northwesterly.

Upper Michigan—Snow Thursday, continued rising temperature, Friday snow, colder, brisk southwest to south winds, becoming northwesterly.

Indiana—Fair Thursday, Friday fair, colder, brisk south winds becoming northwesterly.

Wisconsin—Fair in south, snow or rain in north portion Thursday, Friday fair in west, snow in east portion, colder, brisk southwest to south winds becoming northwesterly.

Iowa—Fair Thursday, warmer in east portion, Friday fair, colder.

Minnesota—Snow Thursday and in east portion Friday, colder Friday, brisk south winds becoming northwesterly.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Snow and colder Thursday, Friday fair.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Jan. 6, 8 p. m.					
Abilene	42	46	N.	....	Clear
Albany	10	16	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	24	30	W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	38	42	S.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	34	42	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	24	32	N.	....	Clear
Buffalo	34	38	W.	Tr.	Clear
Boston	24	24	S.W.	.01	Snow
Cairo	28	28	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	42	44	W.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	42	46	W.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	38	40	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	28	30	S.W.	.04	Fair
Cincinnati	34	36	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30	32	S.W.	.02	Snow
Concordia	34	42	S.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	28	32	W.	....	Clear
Denver	38	44	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	32	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	24	26	S.W.	.14	Snow
Dodge	32	44	W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	22	34	S.	Tr.	Clear
Duluth	24	24	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	44	50	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	40	46	N.W.	....	Fair
Escanaba	16	28	S.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	52	62	W.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Rapids	22	30	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Green Bay	12	22	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	42	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	42	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	28	30	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	32	34	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	54	58	W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	34	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	48	50	S.	.01	Clear
Los Angeles	52	66	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	22	28	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Memphis	58	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	40	44	S.W.	....	Fair
Milwaukee	22	28	W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	24	24	S.W.	.01	Clear
Montgomery	52	56	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Montreal	16	16	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Moorhead	26	26	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Nashville	46	48	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	54	56	S.	....	Clear
New York City	22	24	W.	....	Snow
Norfolk	30	42	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	42	46	W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	40	46	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	32	36	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	20	30	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	54	58	S.	.12	Rain
Parkersburg	34	34	S.	....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	24	24	W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30	32	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	36	44	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	42	44	S.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	40	42	S.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	52	56	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	36	38	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	28	30	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
San Antonio	60	64	N.E.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	24	24	W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	28	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	34	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	52	56	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Washington	32	34	S.	....	Clo'dy
Wichita	38	42	W.	....	Clear
Williston	30	32	S.W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	24	24	S.E.	Tr.	Snow

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

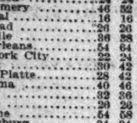
The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, was as follows: 8 a. m., 26 degrees; 9 a. m., 26; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 28; 12 m., 30; 1 p. m., 30; 2 p. m., 32; 6 p. m., 31. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.08; 6 p. m., 29.58.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Name	Age
Alfred Goodiell, Elgin, Ill.; Florence Carr, same	21—22
Harry Lynn, Lakeside, Ill.; Clara Grabo, 2737 Carl Martin, Louise Holm	25—27
Jesse Cain, Ellis, Verns, Clinton	33—29
Robert Matthews, Washington, D. C.; Antonette Klein	38—20
Cornelia Eugene Roy, Amanda Henderson	58—57
George Higginbotham, Sophie Williams	30—28
Charles Hiller, Margaret De Mesa	24—24
John Doran, Lucille Tamell	25—20
Antonio Lobue, Ignazia Adelisa	27—23
Carl Linder, Ella Rubenhagen	24—23
Bertram Wayne Evans, Nona Breen	32—28
John Theiss, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Alice Geary, same	26—24
Pontus Parson, Frieda Swanson	35—27
August Anderson, Thilda Anderson	38—40
Henry Hendrickson, Batavia, Ill.; Bertha Turnblom	38—24
Bronislaus Najsarek, Anna Dusza	26—24
Charles Wartinet Jr., Eva Dosch	22—20
Frank Haekler, Louise Statey	25—20
Stanislaus Jesuita Staryzna, Burman	29—18
Herman Bosen, Bertha Schmidt	29—19
Hyman Alban, Sarah Bass	25—19
Einger Anderson, Anna Johnson	33—24
Fred Hartwich, Ellie Cook	30—24
Maurice Grath, Besse Carlton Newbre	26—24
August Laskowski, Magdalena Roda	63—57
Chester Cleveland, Lena Fry	19—18
Charles Bycecum, Katherine Oliver	39—20
Thomas Gallagher, Julia Fennerty	23—21
William Bagman, Calvary, Canada; Margaret O'Keefe	24—22
James Charlton, Frances Ronan	24—19
Boyd Snyder, Frieda Licht	24—24
John Graff, Long Grove, Ill.; Annie Stepanek	32—20
Jesse Bacon, Eleanor Wright	21—20
Michael Courtney, Mary Gaffney	28—22
Ollie Hage, Clara Kortech	28—22
Oscar Erikson, Belle Staten	24—21
Arthur Sanders, Emma Reece	40—39
Anton Wisynetyke, Mary Kec	25—18
Patrick Crane, Mary Ferris	29—27
Richard Hamlik, Alma Carlson	21—18
Carl Liigegren, Mary Steicke	27—25
Jan Boudowicz, Frana Maliunalka	24—20
Frank Carleton, Gussie Gonder	21—21
John Gaca, Franciska Stasewska	20—19
William Gauschou, Caroline Cosmer	26—22
Alfred Coss, Marie Gillesie	29—23
Marcin Norvak, Agata Bycyek	26—19
Alexander Lander, Victoria Anderson	28—21
Charles Colloue, City of Mexico, Mexico; Jessie Clark	40—28
Henry May, Julia Cohen	42—33
James Carey, Echo Johnson	21—18
John Wellstein, Minnie Bachmann	28—23
Lyman Syle, Omaha, Neb.; Adelaide Stidgrex, Cameron, Va.	22—22
Amtrosy Kotyla, Maryana Waclawek	24—20
Charles Patton, Margaret Miller	27—24
Joseph Socha, Johanna Krasula	21—19
Harry Houston, Clara Schroeder	26—27
Anton Brish, Weroka Misludik	22—19
John Kronat, Mary Kulowicz	30—26
Walter Taylor, Adelaine Pfeiffer	21—19
Teofie Zayac, Maryanna Zrzak	27—20
Gregory Cannon, Ethel Brothers	25—21
Thomas Geth, Margaret Wirshing	24—18
Earl Kewley, Maye Wheeling	25—22
Thomas Welber, Bertha Hollier	25—19
Josef Mitevica, Kate Stepicka	23—20
George Kern, Edith Giles	22—20
Joachin Dziadun, Julianna Svoka	26—22
Buck Kemp, Matilda Wolters	24—18
Wicenty Berszenski, Apollonia Potszurka	25—20
Malachi Kelly, Laura Talcomer	52—64
Thomas Schafer Randolph-st., Inez Jones	24—18
William Smith, Lizzie Boscamp	26—19
Pawil Nakral, Michalena Tomka	30—24
Joseph Pagliavuto, Ida Marie	24—22

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.



All others, unsable.

The Harrison street pumping station is near Halsted and Harrison streets.

The Lake View pumping station supplies all territory north of Belmont avenue to Devon avenue.

Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Belmont avenue and Lake street east of Western avenue, with a mixed supply from the Chicago avenue and the C. H. Harrison tunnels.

Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Lake street and Forty-seventh street east of Canal street with water from the four mile tunnel.

The territory between Lake street, Canal street, Forty-seventh street, and Western avenue is supplied by a 30-inch pipe from Carter H. Harrison, Chicago avenue, and four mile tunnels, by stations at Harrison street and Twenty-second street.

The territory between Belmont avenue and Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue to the city limits, except Austin, is supplied from the Carter H. Harrison tunnel by stations at Springfield avenue and Central Park avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1904:

LAKE VIEW.

Clark-st., N. 49 n of Montrose-blvd., w f, 50x101, incumb. $1,200, Dec. 5, 1903 [E. Steele to Geo. J. Gilbert] ..... $ 3,000
Diakin-st., No. 1448, 40x122, Jan. 1 [Louis A. Hedin to Swen P. Swanson] 5,800
Devon-st., 350 w of Rubens-av., n f, 25x125, incumb. $2,500, Dec. 31, 1903 [Geo. J. Gilbert to John D. Harmon] 3,100
Osgood-st., 135 n of Grace, s f, 50x120.7, incumb. $4,800, Dec. 30, 1903 [Peter Minwegen to Theo. C. Wolfe] 7,000
Southport-av., 94 n of Melrose-st., w f, 24x125, Jan. 6 [L. Keefe et al., by M. in C., to est. of Thomas Lyman] 1,000
Thome-av., 141 e of N. Clark-st., n f, 50x136½, Jan. 5 [H. Henderson to Otto Harder] 2,200

JEFFERSON.

424-av., N., 97 s of Berteau-av., w f, 50x175½, Sept. 14, 1903 [E. Weber to Fred P. Beckenridge] 1,000
Francisco-av., 23 n of Dunning-st., e f, 25x123.7, Nov. 21, 1903 [A. M. Schafer to John Smyers] 2,800
Humboldt-st., 175 n of Marianna-av., w f, 50x125, Jan. 4 [F. O'Neill to Albert C. Frank] 2,500
Tripp-av., 300 n of Wabansia, e f, 24x120, Jan. 2 [N. Nelson to John Schulheiss] 1,500

NORTH CHICAGO.

Clark-st., N. 19 s of N. Water, e f, 21x70, incumb. $10,000, Dec. 29, 1903 [Robert Bartlett to Wm. G. Krutz] 13,000
Cleveland-av., 163 n of Menominee-st., e f, 24x110, Jan. 4 [M. Klein to Wilhelm Kohnen] 2,800
Crosby-st., No. 44, 25x78, Jan. 5 [J. Molsoff to Frank Musolf] 5,000
Larrabee-st., s of Elm, w f, 26x100, Dec. 31, 1903 [A. Peterson to Ernst Stock] 4,500
La Salle-av., s e cor Schiller-st., w f, 28 1-6x151, Jan. 5 [James H. D. Stevenson to George Winsberg] 9,750
La Salle-av., 64 s of Chicago, w f, 42.78x110, incumb. $10,000, Dec. 29, 1903 [Henry M. Hubbard to Mary L. Berry] 80,000
North-av., 66 w of Town-st., n f, 22x90, Dec. 31, 1903 [Landrew K. Friedrich to Louis Soelle] 7,100
Sheffield-av., 134 n of Belden, e f, 26x124, Sept. 11, 1903 [M. Meierdirks et al., by M. in C., to August Berge] 3,506
Same ppty, Sept. 12, 1903 [A. Torpe to Matilda Meierdirks] 1

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Emerald-av., 150 s of 20th-st., e f, 25x126, Dec. 30, 1903 [No. 4 Fidelity B. and S. union to John R. Williams] 2,500
Indiana-av., 307.9 n of 29th-st., w f, 25x177.9, Dec. 1, 1903 [S. S. Evans to Wm. J. Watson] 4,500
Prairie-av., 3236, 25x125, incumb. $5,000, Dec. 17 [Lydia S. Streeter to Anne M. Holmquist] 3,200
28th-pl., 183 w of Albany-av., n f, 25x125, Jan. 4 [estate of C. H. Quinlan to Oscar P. Lanctot] 1,300

HYDE PARK.

Cornell-av., 230 n of 53d-st., e f, 50x200, or through to J. C. R. & R. R., incumb. $6,000, Dec. 3, 1903 [Katherine E. Lamb to Wm. C. Lawson] 12,000
Indiana-av., 229 n of 114th-pl., e f, 87½x125, Jan. 5 [E. A. Hillebrand to Serenus Tharp] 2,000
Langley-av., 198 n of 64th-st., w f, 24x122, Dec. 29, 1903 [estate of M. Lynch to Thomas Scanlan] 1,000
Lexington-av., 6345, 25x125, incumb. $6,500, Jan. 5 [David Robertson Jr. to Jane Robertson] 12,000
Michigan-av., s e cor 114th-pl., w f, 33x126, Jan. 5 [S. Tharp to Emil Hillebrand] 3,750
67th-st., s e cor Champlain-av., n f, 106x125, Oct. 29, 1903 [Joseph Rosenbaum to Chas. Cunningham] 10,000

LAKE.

Aberdeen-st., 216 n of 67th, e f, 25x124, Jan. 4 [J. Noor to Anna Morrisen] 1,825
Englewood Hill, L. S. & S. R. R., lot 14, Jan. 4 [W. W. Gardner to Chas. H. Wakeley] 1,200
54th-pl., bet Halsted-st. and Union-av., n f, 16x125, incumb. $1,560, Oct. 3, 1903 [E. W. Sagar to Thos. C. Wolfe] 2,400
Green-st., 251 s of 63d, w f, 22x124, incumb. $7,000, Jan. 2 [John Sanders to Ida M. Finkelstein] 14,000
Green-st., 250 n of 69th, w f, 25x125, Dec. 30, 1903 [Calla Laurence to Thomas C. Crawford] 3,000
La Salle-st., 530 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 41x127, Dec. 8, 1903 [J. E. Dunning et al., by M. in C. Virgil Hinman] 1,725
Loomis-st., 247 n of 55th, e f, 25x124, Dec. 16 [D. F. Hibbard to Franz X. Wahl] 1,000
Normal-av., 240 s of 73d-st., w f, 40x130, Dec. 22, 1903 [Frances to south park commissioners] 1,280
Normal-av., 100 s of 64th-st., w f, 26x150, incumb. $1,000, Jan. 5 [M. P. Rutledge to Patrick Brackin] 2,150
Parnell-av., 315 n of 64th-st., e f, 30x125, Jan. 5 [P. A. Schreiber to Jacob F. Rehm] 5,000
Shields-av., 5001, 24x118½, Oct. 27, 1903 [C. C. Thomsen to Frederick Lowe] 1
61st-pl., 661 e of Halsted-st., n f, 26x125, incumb. $1,600, Dec. 28, 1903 [B. M. Stewart to Emma Jones] 2,900
62d-st., 216 w of Wallace, n f, 24x128, incumb. $1,000, Dec. 24, 1903 [C. S. Hemingway to Leopold W. Morrill] 2,900
62d-pl., s e cor Normal-av., s f, 50x128, incumb. $5,000, Dec. 12, 1903 [Frederick Becklenberg to Grand Ory] 10,000
72d-st., 197.5 w of Stewart-av., s f, 25x180, Dec. 11, 1903 [R. Bartlett to David Roberts] 3,000
Winchester-av., 168 n of 51st-st., w f, 24x124, Dec. 19, 1903 [O. Capek to Katerina Klima] 2,000
Throop-st., 238 s of 47th, w f, 24x124.7, Sept. 24, 1903 [E. Philpot to Henry B. Clark] 1,000

CALUMET.

Glenwood-av., 120 s of 95th-st., w f, 30x125, Dec. 15, 1903 [J. Barnett to Louisa Przkovsky] 2,500

CICERO.

Central-av., 247½ s of Madison-st., e f, 37½x176, incumb. $2,500, Dec. 30, 1903 [R. Hecht to Geo. J. Gilbert] 4,500
Park-av., 190 n of Chestnut-st., e f, 40x130, Jan. 2 [M. Becker to Clarence G. Race] 5,000

WEST CHICAGO.

Aberdeen-st., 129 n of Adams, e f, 26x125, Dec. 31, 1903 [Mary L. Harden City Fuel company to W. F. Worth] 1
Adams-st., 275 e of S. 44th-av., n f, 25x121, Dec. 28, 1903 [W. Morris to James E. Flynn] 5,500
Adams-st., 209 w of Loomis, s f, 28x168, Dec. 29, 1903 [Thomas Fenlon to Kate B. Wildman] 6,500
Adams-st., 266 w of Ashland-blvd., n f, 28x185, incumb. $5,000, Jan. 2 [Johanna Windelschaffer to Emily Eilers] 10,000
Ayers-av., 219 n of La Moyne-st., e f, 24x124, Jan. 1-5, Dec. 12, 1903 [E. E. Selmser to J. O. Garst] 2,200
Barber-st., 131 e of Halsted, s f, 25x73, Dec. 31, 1903 [Abe Levitt to Jacob Levitt] 1,500
Blue Island-av., 24 s w of 15th-st., n w f, 24x

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Stenographer and office; Oliver 8
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Bookkeeper and steno., very competent..$12 to 15
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TO RENT—3430 INDIANA-AV., DESIRABLE room; everything modern; first floor left.

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TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME FRONT ROOMS; steam, private family. 3421 Forest-av.

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TO RENT — 290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE front room, modern; best transportation.

North Side.

TO RENT — FACING LINCOLN PARK AND Clark-st., elegantly furnished room; steam heat, bath. Call Willis-st., Flat E.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS; WARM and comfortable; all modern conveniences and telephone-service; private. 299 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—961 DEARBORN-AV. FURNISHED front room, corner house; every room light, steam, always hot water; phone; walk. dist.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE, WARM ROOM; hot water, steam heat, large closet; good neighborhood. 418 N. State-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; private conveniences; reasonable rates; phone. 376 E. Ontario.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ALL MODERN, SINGLE and double; everything new; walking distance; steam heat. 54 Astor-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR with piano; single room; $1.50; well heated. 208 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT WARM rooms, with or without board. 304 E. Erie-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, LARGE FRONT ROOM; modern; also one single room. 28 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—MOST DESIRABLE NORTH SIDE rooms. Tel. 4061 Dearborn. 251 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO; parlor floor. 341½ Wells-st.

TO RENT—581 LA SALLE-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished room, running water; steam heat.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND SMALL room. 624 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; STEAM. 27 Pearson-st., Flat L.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—MANY LANDladies who have desirable chambers are averse to advertising. Please remember they engage us to inspect their rooms, noting carefully the minutest details, in order to report intelligently to the busy man in search of a first class home. Having had 7 years' experience we are well able to serve you. By securing our service you escape worry and save money. Beath Co., 801 N. Leffe Bldg., 171 La Salle. Private phone Halsted 1275; Automatic 2061.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 WELL HEATED, WELL lighted, large outside rooms; North Side. Address B 292, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR PHYsician's office, 1st or 2d floors, south of 31st-st. and east of Michigan-av. B 329, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, with use of bath, near good transportation; must be reasonable and respectable. B 291, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN WEST SIDE; private family by young man. B 342, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—H. O. STONE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.
10 phones, all Main 639. 206 La Salle-st.
1526 GOODRICH-AV., cor. Central Park-av., 4 story brick, 24 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; $75
88 AUSTIN-AV., nr. Halsted, 1 story frame cottage, 5 rooms; key at this office 12
290 S. PAULINA, 2 story brick, 8 rooms and bath, large basement room for billiards 30

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2947 INDIANA-AV., 12 rooms, stone front, newly decorated throughout, hardwood floors in every room. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY So. Side houses or flats call at a South Side office. E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT — 4000 DREXEL-BLVD., 11 ROOM house, $50; furnace heat; fine location and transportation. F. H. BROWN, 5 Langley-pl.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—H. O. STONE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.
10 phones, all Main 639. 206 La Salle-st.
2625 MICHIGAN-AV., 12 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors and 2 story stable $100
6194 LAKE PARK-AV., 3 story stone front, 10 rooms and bath 45
2325 WABASH-AV., 3 story modern residence, 11 rooms and bath, hardwood finish and floors, furnace, billiard room, barn 50
6524 LAKE-AV., lot 50x135, 10 rooms and bath 35
3613 PRAIRIE-AV., 3 story stone front; hardwood finish and floors, 10 rooms 35
218 ALBERT-ST., 6 rooms and bath 20
4537 LAKE-AV., lot 32x135, large 14 room residence in good condition; light on all sides 90
4633 LANDLEIGH-AV., 2 story, detached, stone front, 8 rooms and bath; large lot 40
2962 PRAIRIE-AV., 2 story and basement stone front, 11 rooms, furnace, hardwood finish; key next door 65
3118 INDIANA-AV., detached, 14 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat 55
3037 INDIANA-AV., 2 story and base., stone front, 13 rooms and bath, furnace heat 65
60 37TH-ST., semi-detached, 2 story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath 25

North Side.

TO RENT—H. O. STONE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.
10 phones, all Main 639. 206 La Salle-st.
622 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, 9 rooms, $50.
219 Believue-pl., near Lake Shore-drive, 15 r., 3 baths, etc., for steam heat, $175.
1230 Forest-av., Evanston, 10 rooms, $50.
1442 North Park-av., near Garfield, overlooking Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; $85.

TO RENT—9 ROOM HOUSE, WITH MODERN furnace, 513 Cleveland-av. Apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building. Telephone Main 1007.

TO RENT—607 E. STATE-ST., 11 ROOMS; IMmediate possession.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE TEN AND ONE seven room house; Winnetka; May and March. GOBLE, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—H. O. STONE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.
10 phones, all Main 639. 206 La Salle-st.
6011-15 JEFFERSON-AV., JACKSON PARK and Midway, 2d and 3d apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, hardwood throughout, bath; $25 and $30; transportation; janitor $25
6245 WABASH, detached modern 3 story bldg., 3d floor apartment, 5 large rooms and bath; convenient to L. and surface lines, Indiana and 63d electric; open 25

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 4510 LAKE-AV. and 4611 GREENWOOD-AV., 6 and 7 rooms, elegant new flats and bungalows, ready for immediate occupancy; gas ranges, ice boxes, sideboards, and mantels. Agent at building; $47.50 to $52.

MICHIGAN-AV., s. e. cor. 40th-st., 4 and 5 rms., elegantly finished and decorated; new; $35, $40; 6 rms., $45. 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. TEL. DOUGLAS 705.

TO RENT—5061 FORRESTVILLE-AV., 8D flat, beautifully furnished, piano, etc., 6 large light rooms; $50 per month to May 1st.
Also, 6H flat, 6 rooms; $30 per month. 7057 Cottage Grove, cor. Drexel-blvd. Phones, Douglas 848 and 849.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED TEN rooms and three bath flat in Kenwood, Jan. to April; rent $145; everything included. Address B 282, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, HOUSEKEEPING 3 AND 4 room flats, light housekeeping; right for young couples; 618 up. 3451 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—4150-4152 VINCENNES-AV., 6 AND 7 room flats; 2d and 3d floors; very fine.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 182 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE MADISON," 183 51ST-BLVD.; 7 rooms, flat; strictly high grade; party leaving city; $55 to May 1.

TO RENT—4458 COTTAGE GROVE, 5 ROOM flats, $22-$30; corner flats of modern new bldg.

TO RENT—4 ROOM FLAT, WITH RANGE AND bath. 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—3829 CALUMET-AV., 2 ROOM FLATS, steam h., h. w., gas range, no children; $12 up.

West Side.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLAT, 5 LARGE LIGHT rooms, with steam heat, hot water; shades and screens; new plumbing and nice bathroom; fine location for day boarders; has been used for dining room; present tenant, other business and will sell furniture; new in October last; rent $30. 347 Washington-blvd., Cor. Ann-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT, 1988 WASHINGTON-blvd.; all modern conveniences. R. A. PADBOCK & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLAT, 3 ROOMS; steam heat, hot water; one or two persons; $10. See janitor in rear. 19 S. Ann-st.

TO RENT—FUR. FLAT, 6 ROOMS. 268 ASHland-blvd. Rent, $20.

North Side.

TO RENT.....IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Modern 7, 8, and 9 room apartments
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THE WARRINGTON
(fireproof).
Overlooking the lake and 17 minutes' ride to city on Northwestern Elevated express service. All conveniences have called for.

Prices range from $70 to $135.
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WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., Agents, 115 Dearborn-st., or The Pattington Bldg., 1632-1664 Irving Park-blvd., between Clarendon-av. and lake shore. Telephones—Main office Central 4694, or The Pattington, Lake View 60.

TO RENT—
H. O. STONE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.
10 phones, all Main 639. 206 La Salle-st.
"THE PINES," ADDISON AND PINE GROVE-AV., new and modern 6 and 7 room apartments, rr. "L" and electric; overlooking lake and Lake Shore-drive ..... $40 and $55
230 Hampden-ct., nr. Lincoln Park, 8 large light rooms and bath; 50
463 DEARBORN-AV., 8 rooms and bath. 45

TO RENT—
Apartments in Lake View, Buena, and Sheridan Parks.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 138-140 La Salle-st.
Branch office, 1904 Evanston-av., and 1295 Sheridan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTment, 6 rooms, bath, 2d floor, Kenmore-av., five minute walk from Northwestern elevated Wilson-av. station and two blocks east of Evanston-av. electric cars; splendid location; all conveniences. Call at new building. Address X J 283, Tribune office.

TO RENT—63 PEARSON-ST., COR. RUSH-ST., 5 room steam heated flat; choice location; $35.
QUINLAN & TYSON, 70 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
CALLIN & VARTY,
145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, HIGH CLASS, modern apartment, thoroughly furnished, in fashionable South or North Side residence district, by a young married couple, until May 1 or later. Address B 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4, 5 OR 6 STEAM HEATed rooms, 2d flat on N. or W. S., suitable for physician's family; of two; conv. to Met. L. or Kedzie-av. car line; $25. Address B 301, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTment, desirable residence location, South Side, from now to April or May first, by responsible couple; no children. Address B 128, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—
76 VAN BUREN-ST.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 177 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—126 CHICAGO-AV., COR. STORE; low rent. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—78 DEARBORN-AV., GOOD STORE; low rent. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES, Dickey Bldg., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES; $8. TRANAH, 1314 Unity Bldg.

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TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT FLOORS, 5,100 OR 11,500 sq. ft., 114 Sherman-st. and 66-74 Sherman-st. OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, FLOORS, FACTORIES, and stores all over the city. Send for list.
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TO RENT—FLOORS AND LOFTS,
In downtown and manufacturing district.
ROBERT A. BROWN, 184 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, WITH or without power, in Central Union Block, n. w. cor. Madison and Market-sts. Apply in Room 200.

TO RENT—273 E. MADISON-ST., 65X22; RENT cheap. Apply in Room 200.

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TO RENT—3 STORY FACTORY ON NORTHwest side, in good location; 4,000 sq. ft. floor space, with engine and boiler in good condition; cheap rate to good party. 536 W. North-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, warehouse, and office property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT—WRITE FOR A COMPLETE LIST of buildings for rent in any location. See our ad. under "Stores, Floors, and Lofts." ROUNDS & WETTEN, Suite 215 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1807-9 CLARK-ST., NEW BLDG., 30-100 sq. ft., at 12c per ft.; elevator and heating plant; possession Jan. 1. H. O. STONE & CO., 10 phones, 206 La Salle-st. all Main.

TO RENT—WE WILL ERECT BUILDINGS IN any location, for any business, to suit tenants. Write for list of attractive sites. ROUNDS & WETTEN, Suite 215 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

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WILLIS & FRANKENSTEEN, 1208 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—FULL PARTICULARS OF EVERY store, building, and floor for rent in the downtown district and on the North and West Sides can be obtained over the telephone. Write for list. ROUNDS & WETTEN, Suite 215 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—WELL FURNISHED 14 ROOM house; rent $45; income from rooms $140; must move; maker; price $500. Inquire in basement, 145 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—SELL LEASE AND CONTENTS modern 8 room flat; nicely furnished; $70 cash; rent $16 month. 799 Van Buren-st., cor. Hoyne-av.

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WOMEN'S PRIVATE SANITARIUM—ELEGANT private parlors, where ladies of refinement are successfully treated, without humiliating examinations. No patients or money will be accepted under any circumstance without a cure is assured. Strict seclusion and successful treatment of all private diseases and complications peculiar to women. Ladies will here find a corps of expert physicians and surgeons, all specialists of large hospital experience. All women can obtain a cure for those diseases that are peculiar to the sex. All pelvic disorders, stomach troubles, delayed periods from all pathological causes, shown by dragging down pains in the back or any female weakness or nervous condition. Infants adopted. Hours, 9 to 8. Sundays, 10-1.
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All these instruments have been placed in
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Cable upright, ebonized, reduced from $350 to

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NEW PIANOS TO RENT FROM $4 UPWARD.

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More damage than repairs. Come and look them over.
A large assortment of pianos consigned to us was
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The railway company promptly settled the claim
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FIFTY PER CENT TO $150.
This is an opportunity that rarely presents itself
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Make it possible for any one to purchase
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Payments $15 cash and $5 per month.
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Sale begins Monday, Jan. 4, at 8:30 a. m.
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All component parts made in Kimball Factories,
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Manufacturer's prices marked in plain figures.

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Two hundred fine upright pianos, various makes,
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Prices—$75, $90, $100, $125, $135, $145 each.

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Including a handsome stool and scarf.

Every piano warranted to be as represented.

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we find we are overstocked with second hand
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At least 25@50% saved on every instrument.
Organs, when new, $60; now, $20.
Better square pianos, when new, $400; now, $30.
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Fine upright pianos, when new, $300; now, $75.
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Many fine Clark new pianos, H, $400; K, $550; G,
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Eastern new pianos, $125, $150, $200.
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NO PAYMENT DOWN!
Closing out sale of pianos at prices never
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left us a surplus of over 500 pianos on hand, which
must be sacrificed:
12 upright pianos at.....$100.00
12 used upright pianos at.....125.00
6 used upright pianos at.....135.00
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Our great bargains such pianos as Starr, Ivers
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Easier payments than rent.
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GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF
BAUER PIANOS.
We commence taking stock this week and must
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of these are new pianos, slightly damaged by the
recent weather, and is only noticeable by close in
spection. These pianos are fully guaranteed for
ten years. A number of pianos of different makes
taken in exchange at bargain prices. Buyers who
are desirous of securing a piano before Christmas
are cordially invited to inspect these pianos.
Terms made to suit purchasers.
ROTHSCHILD & BAUER, & CO.
Established 1857. 250-252 Wabash-av.

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SHOPWORN, RENTALS AND SECOND-
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Fifty players, $135, used, while they
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CARLISLE PIANOS.
Beautiful designs in cases; every piano fully
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PIANOS FOR RENT on lowest possible terms.
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Fine opportunity, lady, female employment of-
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BATTLING OVER CAR BARN JURY.

Attorneys for Three Bandits Refuse to Accept Men Who Have Opinions.

JUDGE TAKES A STAND.

Declares Some Are Not Barred, and Four Tentatively Are Placed in the Box.

How far may the court safely go in compelling a defendant to accept a juror who already has decided that the prisoner is guilty?

This question, which vexed court and prosecution in the Cronin and anarchist cases, arose again yesterday in the trial of the car barn bandits, Gustave Marx, Harvey Van Dine, and Peter Neidermeier. More than a dozen men were called into the jury box, and all but one declared his belief that the defendants are guilty. The exception was E. H. Mullin, 5545 Lafayette avenue, who said he does not believe in reading news of crimes, and so had passed over the newspapers with a glance at the headlines.

Protests at a Challenge.

Man after man who declared his belief in the guilt of the prisoners was challenged by their attorneys, and excused by Judge Kersten. Finally Assistant State's Attorney Olson precipitated the issue by a protest. Fred J. Ranke, 35 McReynolds street, said:

"I read the newspapers, and from what I read I believe these men are guilty."

"Challenge for cause," said Attorney Irving, counsel for Van Dine.

"What cause?" asked Mr. Olson.

"He admits he has an opinion that these men are guilty," said Attorney Irving. "The law presumes the defendants to be innocent until they are proven guilty. This man presumes them to be guilty until they are proved innocent."

"That does not follow," said Judge Kersten. "If his mind is such that evidence will remove that opinion, he is a competent juror."

"If it were not so we never could get a jury in a case that has obtained such publicity as this," said Mr. Olson. "The final test is this: Can the juror render a verdict on the law and the evidence, irrespective of what he has read in the newspapers, or heard from other sources?"

Ordered Taken, Then Refused.

"The court may or may not accept his word for that ability," said Judge Kersten. "The challenge is not allowed."

The defendants' attorneys conferred, and finally one of them put this question to Ranke:

"If you were on trial would you want to be tried by jurors who felt toward you as you do toward these men?"

"I should not," said Ranke, and another challenge for cause was allowed.

Time after time the issue was raised, the court holding that the fact that a man had an opinion was not sufficient of itself to disqualify him.

Accepted on Judge's Orders.

The defense was defeated late in the afternoon in its attempt to secure the dismissal of William R. Gregg, 415 Warren avenue, who also declared he believed the prisoners guilty. He was challenged.

"Could evidence remove that opinion?" asked Judge Kersten.

"Certainly," said Gregg. "I am here to try this case on the law and the evidence and not on previous reports. I would lay aside completely what I have already heard and the opinion I have formed."

"This juror is qualified," declared Mr. Olson. "He comes clearly within the law as laid down by the United States Supreme court in the anarchist and Coughlin cases and by the statutes of Illinois."

Opinion No Bar to Service.

Then the prosecutor read this decision of the late Chief Justice Waite:

The theory of the law is that a juror who has an opinion cannot be impartial. Every opinion which he may entertain need not necessarily have that effect. In these days of newspaper enterprise and universal education every case of public interest is almost, as a matter of necessity, brought to the attention of all intelligent people. It is clear, therefore, that the court will practically be called upon to determine whether the nature and strength of the opinion formed are such as in law necessarily raise the presumption of partiality.

"That is the law under which this court is acting," said Judge Kersten, "and in this case I believe the juror's opinion can be removed by evidence. The challenge is not allowed."

Four Men Left in Box.

Gregg remained in the jury box, and was one of a group of four which Attorney Irving practically had passed upon and was ready to submit to the prosecution. The attorneys for each of the other defendants will have an opportunity to examine them this morning, and then, if not challenged, they will be passed over to Mr. Olson for examination.

Each of the defendants has twenty peremptory challenges, and the state has a number equal to the total of the defense. None of these was used. Mr. Olson selected four men out of the first five presented. They were excused later for cause.

Kept as Prospective Jurors.

The men remaining in the box in the evening besides Gregg were:

E. H. Mullin, 5545 Lafayette avenue.
William McBurney, 2405 Marshfield avenue.
L. M. McKenney, 1780 Wrightwood avenue.

More than a week may be taken in securing a jury.

ASKS FOR SIX MORE JUDGES.

Request Made by C. S. Deneen to Dispose of Extra Work in Criminal Court.

State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen wants six more judges assigned to the Criminal court to relieve the pressure of cases waiting to be heard. Yesterday he sent a letter containing the request to Judge M. F. Tuley, chief justice of the Circuit court, and Judge A. H. Chetlain, chief justice of the Superior court. There are forty murder cases awaiting trial. An increase of 30 per cent in the number of criminal cases has been one result of the crime crusade, according to Mr. Deneen, and the dockets are crowded.

"Judge Tuley favors the plan," declared Assistant State's Attorney Barnes. "He said, if necessary, to suspend the civil business to try the murder cases."

Judge Chetlain said the county board should be petitioned to bring in enough country jurists to take care of the pressing civil business.

ONLY ONE WAY OPEN TO EAST.

All Rail Route Over Poughkeepsie Bridge Alone Assures Clear Transit to New England.

A telegram received from New York, dated Jan. 6, reads as follows: The present cold weather has closed the Newburgh gateway into New England and the ice in the New York harbor so hampers and restricts the movement of freight to or from the eastern states by that route that it may be considered practically closed.

These conditions emphasize the need of bridges and tunnels to facilitate the transit of commodities and other goods, delays to which entail much suffering and inconvenience, as well as considerable financial loss.

The only open all-rail route into New England, south of Albany, today is that over the Poughkeepsie bridge. At all times and in all seasons it offers superior dispatch in transit between this section and Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, Worcester, Boston, and other New England points, a fact which should be appreciated by manufacturers, merchants, and others interested in this traffic.

FURS:--Special January Prices.

A very large stock of absolutely new furs will be placed on sale this morning. The prices are *"Special January Prices,"* which mean in this instance *the lowest prices we have ever made on furs of this character.* The variety consists, in part, of the following items—a large number of the articles on sale being omitted because there is but one of each. A prompt selection will prove most satisfactory.

Fourth Floor South Room.

Muffs.

Large size Chinchilla Flat Muffs, $20.
26-in. Chinchilla Round Muffs, $25.
Nine-skin, good color Chinchilla Melon Muffs, $15.00.
Four-skin, large blended Hudson Bay Sable Saddle Muffs, trimmed with tails, $75.00.
Large Flat Skunk Muffs, $12.00.
Good size flat Krimmer Muffs, $5.00.
Large flat handsome sable Squirrel Muffs, $15.00.
Ermine Saddle Muffs, $75 and $60.
Large Flat Muffs of Persian, $12.00 and $7.50.
Very handsome sets, consisting of a Large Flat Muff and Long Scarf of broadtail, the scarf ornamented with ten Russian sable tails, $100.00, $85.00, $75.00 and $50.00.
Large Flat Muffs of mole musquash, $7.00.
Blended Baum Marten Round Muffs, 26-inch, $35.00.

Scarfs.

Extra quality Chinchilla Stock Collars and large Tab Scarfs, $22.50 and $18.50.
Blended Musquash Tab Scarfs, $5.75.
Blended Musquash Stock Collars, with tabs, $4.00.
Natural Squirrel Back Tab Scarfs, with silk ornaments, $12.50.
Sable Dyed Squirrel Long Tab Scarfs, brocade linings, $12.50.
Blended Baum Marten Large Scarfs, with passementerie trimming and large chenille tassel, $27.50.
Scarfs similar to the above in Blended Stone Marten, $19.50.
Extra Long Two Skin Sable and Isabella Fox Scarfs, fair quality, $15.00.
Genuine Russian Sable (blended) Scarfs, with handsome ornaments, made from two skins, $50 and $40.
Natural Russian Sable Two-skin Cravats with passementerie ornaments and chenille fringe, $55.00 and $45.00.
Choice quality Blended Hudson Bay Sable Small scarfs, with handsome chenille ornaments, $45.00, $42.50 and $40.00.
Very pretty small Scarfs of a good quality of blended mink, handsomely trimmed, $18.00 and $13.50.
Mole Musquash Bishop Stocks, $5.
Good quality small Sable Squirrel Stocks, $6.00.
Imitation Ermine Tie Scarfs, trimmed with genuine ermine tails, $7.00.
Very good quality Blended Hudson Bay Sable Flounced Scarfs, $40.00.
Large Mink Tails Scarfs, $30.00.
Musquash and Squirrel Small Collars, $5.00.
Sable Squirrel Stocks, $6.50, $4.50.
Natural Black Marten Large Sized Flounced Scarfs, $6.75. Same shape in dyed raccoon, very good quality, $5.50; natural cub bear, $7.50.
Mole Musquash Scarfs, $4.00; wool seal, $1.85.
Good quality Single Skin Sable Fox Scarfs with two natural brush tails and four paws, $12.50 and $9.75.
Large size handsome Single Skin Isabella Fox Scarfs with two natural brushes and four paws, $14.75.
Double Sable Fox Scarfs, large size, extremely good value, $11.50.
Very choice quality Two Skin Long American Fox Scarfs, with large natural brushes, $26.50.
Remarkable value in large black dyed American White Fox Scarfs, most carefully made, very silky skins, $25.
Natural Alaska White Fox Sets, consisting of a single skin scarf with large flat muff, $50.00.
Blended Japanese Sable Four-Skin Scarfs, $47.50.
Blended Stone Marten Three-Skin Straight Scarfs, ornamented with tails, $35.00 and $32.50.
Very handsome Blended Squirrel Long Scarfs, $27.50, $22.50, $20.00.
Persian and Ermine Pelerine, $60.00.
Very large Mink Tail Shawl, $75.00.
Large Chinchilla Scarfs and Pelerines at $85.00, $60.00 and $50.00.
Blended Musquash (very long) Four-in-hand Scarfs, $9.75.
Natural Squirrel 4-in-hands, $11.50.
Large Natural Brown Bear Boas, $20.00.
Very good quality, large size, Sable Fox Pelerines, satin lined, $15.00. Better qualities at $32.00, $27.50, $22.50.
Blended Squirrel and Natural Squirrel Black Pelerines, large size, $28.50, $25.00, $20.00.
Very handsome dyed Black Marten Pelerines, $15.00.
Black Fox Pelerines, $50 and $40.
One Mink Tail Pelerine, $60.00.
Choice Blended Hudson Bay Sable Pelerines, light brocade lining, $85.00 and $75.00.
Baum Marten Pelerines, $70.00, $65.00 and $55.00.
Mink Sets, consisting of a handsome flat muff and a large pelerine, $85.00 and $75.00.

Marshall Field & Co.

GRAFT EXPERT ON TRIAL.

W. H. CASSELMAN ACCUSED OF HAVING NEW SCHEME.

Policeman Aiding Aldermanic Committee in Investigations Alleged to Have Arrested Men in Cragin and Then to Have Taken Money to "Fix" Cases—Charged with Forcing Them to Pay to Escape Trip to Station—Drunkenness Also is Complaint.

What was declared to be a new way to "graft" was charged last evening against Patrolman William H. Casselman of the Cragin station, detailed to aid the aldermanic committee in its investigations, but himself brought before the trial board on accusation of having trumped up charges against a number of persons and then to have accepted money to drop the cases.

Casselman was arrested by Detective Barry Saturday evening on the charge of attempting to extort money from Jim Wah, keeper of an opium resort in Green street. He was released, however, and his trial was on charges preferred previously.

Offers to "Fix" Cases.

Frank and John Litt, 1238 Fifty-third court; Paul Smogolsky, 1233 Fifty-third court; and Frank Shack, a neighbor of Smogolsky, made the complaints. The Litt brothers and Shack testified that Casselman had arrested them during a fight in a saloon and had allowed the real offenders to escape. Then, they declared, he offered to "fix" it for them so they would not be punished. The witnesses declared they had given the policeman money on several occasions in order to escape arrest on groundless charges.

Casselman produced witnesses who testified as to his character and efficiency, one declaring he "was a regular daredevil and the best man that ever traveled a beat in Cragin." Others, however, testified that they had seen Casselman drunk.

Evidence for Lieut. Mulcahy.

The case of Lieut. Roger Mulcahy, suspended from command of the Stanton avenue station, was taken under advisement after a few witnesses had been heard. Frederick G. Best, inspector for the state board of health, said he had heard John J. Hackett, principal witness for the prosecution, boast that he intended to "job" Mulcahy for raiding his resort at 3144 State street. Hackett declares Mulcahy took bribes for "protection."

Pays to Escape Prosecution.

The board next heard "graft" charges against Detectives King and McKenna of the Englewood station. Levi Berman, 5739 Halsted street, testified that on occasions he had given the men money for not prosecuting him for receiving stolen property, and in another case gave $20 to save an employé from arrest. Berman said he once refused to pay, and as a result was sent to jail for six months. The case was continued.

Woman Accuses a Policeman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Halbach, 1802 Wabash avenue, appeared against Patrolman Thomas J. Cody of the Thirty-fifth street station. She testified he broke into her flat at 2 o'clock Christmas morning, beat her, and used abusive language. Sergt. O'Donnell, who called Mrs. Halbach to the board hearing, was placed under charges last evening, Attorney Hoyt King alleging the man was intoxicated when he served the summons. The case will be heard later.

Patrolman O. E. Considine was fined ten days' pay for intoxication. Operator E. P. Langran was suspended for ten days. Both explained that they had taken brandy for stomach troubles.

NEW CARS CAUSE INJURY.

Woman, Confused by Sliding Doors, Steps Between Coach and Engine and Is Dragged Along.

The sliding side doors of the new Illinois Central suburban cars brought injury yesterday to a young woman passenger. Miss Harriet Quigley, 277 East Sixty-sixth street, reached the platform at Forty-third street just as the conductor gave the signal to start. The sliding doors closed, but Miss Quigley saw the open space between the first coach and the engine, and thought it was a door. Instead of stepping on the front platform, she fell through the opening. Her dress caught on a rod and she was dragged thirty feet before the train was stopped. Miss Quigley was only slightly bruised.

Banker Kills Himself.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 6.—N. W. Miles, vice president of the People's Savings bank, committed suicide today by shooting himself. Personal troubles are ascribed as the cause. He leaves a family.

Farmer Shot and Killed.

Sandwich, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—William Rohrer shot and killed Charles Thomas in Northville township this afternoon. Both had been drinking.

"THE HANDIEST BANK IN TOWN"

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Hours: Savings Department Open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday Evenings, Until 7:30 O'Clock.

CONVENIENT for shoppers, merchants, employes.
For individuals, firms, corporations.
For southsiders, northsiders, westsiders.
Via Illinois Central and all suburban R. R. lines.
Via Wabash, State Street and all surface lines.
Via South Side, Metropolitan, Lake Street and Northwestern.
Elevated R. R. Loop Stations only one block from bank.

3% Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

Interest paid from Jan. 1 on accounts opened any time in January.

2% INTEREST PAID ON COMMERCIAL DEPOSITS.
Checking Accounts Opened on Most Favorable Terms.

Interviews and Correspondence invited from all persons desiring a more convenient and accommodating bank.

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I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, 939 Julia-st., New Orleans.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for every pain, sprains, bruises, pain in the back, chest and limbs.
Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
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A noted authority claims that Niagara falls can furnish sufficient power to supply every industry on this continent and illumination for the entire Western hemisphere besides. The human mind can scarce conceive the enormous power of Niagara falls—but there exists a still greater power than Niagara, at which millions have marveled, and that is the wonderful power of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound over disease. From every part of the civilized world letters come daily, telling of the almost miraculous cures it has effected. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Constipation, Nervous Trouble, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all diseases of the blood and stomach yield quickly to its healing influence. 25c buys a thirty days' treatment at any drug store.

Mandel Brothers

Final price reductions in the January fur clearing sale

THE need of room is pressing. Furs must make way for new spring goods. They are selling in great quantities now, but must go still more rapidly. Therefore these additional price-cuts, which will doubtlessly effect a complete clearance within the shortest possible space of time.

Special—*today and Friday, on the bargain square, main floor.*
$12 and $15 American fox single skin scarfs, with brush tails, reduced to **8.50.**
$25 American fox boas, two skins, lined with squirrel lock, natural tails, **$12.**

Second floor, State street.

$15 dark mink cluster scarfs, 6 tails, $9.
12.50 natural black marten cluster scarfs, 8.50.
$15 sable or Isabella fox single skin boas, $10.
$25 sable or Isabella fox two-skin boas for $15.
$30 genuine black marten long boas for $18.
$25 genuine black marten medium boas for $15.
$25 gray squirrel long flat scarfs, special, $15.
$30 natural mink four skin boas, shaped neck $20.
$35 and $40 black lynx long boas, cord and tails, $25.
$40 and $50 sable or Isabella long boas, special, $25.
$325 and $350 Alaska seal coats, sizes 32 to 46, $250.
$300 and $275 Alaska seal coats, choice linings, $225.
$200 London dyed seal coats, box front, cuffs, $125.
$100 Persian lamb coats, mink trimmed, for $45.
$35 electric seal coats, well made, special at $25.
$40 and $45 glossy curled astrakhan coats for $30.
$85 plain Persian lamb coats, box front, for $35. $27 and $30 astrakhan capes, made of full skins, $23.
$65 nearseal coats, guaranteed to wear, special, $50. $60 nearseal coats, Hudson Bay beaver trim'g, $3

Economy Basement—furs greatly reduced

6.50 French marten long scarfs, 4.50. $15 blue wolf long scarfs now at $10.
7.50 and $10 small neckpieces for $4. $25 electric seal capes, special, at $18.

Continuing the semi-annual discount sale of
Artwares
20%, 25%, 33⅓% and 50% off.

The semi-annual occasion when the connoisseur can collect rare pieces gathered from the art centers of the world—and pay a quarter or a half less than the customary cost.

The original price-marks have not been removed. The discount are taken off the sale-check at the time of purchase. **Fourth floor, State st.**

Any man's winter suit or overcoat in the house for $20

THE famous Mandel Special and Brokaw Brothers' clothing—the acme of clothing perfection—are in this sale. They represent all that we know of suit and overcoat luxury. The garments are tailored to our order from materials of our own selection, and every stitch is worked by hand. *Second floor, State street.*

The styles are not equaled by one custom tailor in fifty—and if they were you would have to pay double the price asked before this mark-down.

Every winter sack or frock suit—English walking suit—silk-lined frock coat and vest—silk-lined, Oxford gray Prince Albert coat and vest—and all the staple blues and blacks—suits that were $30 to $40—at **$20.**

$20

Every winter overcoat—44, 46 and 52 inch lengths, with plain or belted back—and the smart surtout, paddock or Chesterfield styles, many silk lined throughout; any overcoat in stock that was $30 to $50—at **$20.**

Full dress suits and black Prince Alberts are alone excepted.

Economy Basement—men's and boys' clothing

Men's $10 suits reduced to $5. Men's $14 suits reduced to 7.50. Boys' $4 suits and overcoats, 2.45.
Men's $10 overcoats reduced to $5. Boys' $3 suits and overcoats, 1.65. Boys' $5 suits and overcoats 3.25.

Well ! Well !! Well !!!

What next?
A lunch for 5 cents.
A wholesome, nutritious, hunger-satisfying lunch for a nickel.
Uneeda Biscuit the soda cracker that made the nation hungry. Right from the oven!
All the crisp, flaky goodness preserved in an air-tight, dust and moisture-proof package.
And only 5 cents!
Get **Uneeda Biscuit** to-day.
Go to the grocers early and be at the head of the line.
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